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GEN. ARTHUR'S ACCEPTANCE

AN ABLE, MANLY, AND COMPREHENSIVE LETTER.

THE MAIN POINTS OF THE CONTEST—HONESTY AND ORDER IN ELECTIONS—THE METHODS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SEVERELY CRITICISED—THE PUBLIC SERVICE PLANK IN THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM—FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Following is the letter of Gen. Chester A. Arthur, addressed to the Hon. G. F. Hoar, Chairman of the Republican National Convention, accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency:

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I accept the position assigned me by the great party whose action you announce. This acceptance implies approval of the principles declared by the Convention, but recent usage permits me to add some expression of my own views. The right and duty to secure honesty and order in popular elections is a matter so vital that it must stand in front. The authority of the National Government to preserve from fraud and force elections at which its own officers are chosen is a chief point on which the two parties are plainly and intensely opposed. Acts of Congress for ten years have, in New-York and elsewhere, done much to curb the violence and wrong to which the ballot and the count have been again and again subjected—sometimes despoiling great cities, sometimes stifling the voice of a whole State, often seating, not only in Congress, but on the Bench and in Legislatures, numbers of men never chosen by the people. The Democratic Party, since gaining possession of the two houses of Congress, has made these just laws the object of bitter, ceaseless assault, and, despite all resistance, has hedged them with restrictions cunningly contrived to baffle and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to extort from the Executive his approval of various enactments destructive of these Election laws, by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government. And these threats were actually carried out by refusing the needed appropriations, and by forcing an extra session of Congress, lasting for months and resulting in concessions to this usurping demand, which are likely, in many States, to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sullen surrender for the time being of a part of its demands. The Republican Party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted, and now insists, that the Government of the United States of America is empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the Constitution as national. More than this, the Republican Party holds, as a cardinal point in its creed, that the Government should, by every means known to the Constitution, protect all American citizens everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction, the Republican Party gave the ballot to the emancipated slave as its right and defense. A large increase in the number of members of Congress, and of the Electoral College, from the former slave-holding States, was the immediate result. The history of recent years abounds in evidence that in many ways and in many places—especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control—the very men by whose elevation to citizenship this increase of representation was effected have been debarred and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no State statute or Constitution in so many words denies or abridges the exercise of their political rights; but the modes employed to bar their way are no less effectual. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denied its share in governing the country—wielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the Government—is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the greatest crisis of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation between the sections which were needlessly and lamentably at strife; they sincerely offer the hand of good will, but they ask in return a pledge of good faith. They deeply feel that the party, whose career is so illustrious in great and patriotic achievement, will not fulfill its destiny until peace and prosperity are established in all the land, nor until liberty of thought, conscience, and action, and equality of opportunity shall be not merely cold formalities of statute, but living birthrights, which the humble may confidently claim and the powerful dare not deny.

The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. Surely, no man should be the incumbent of an office the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, fidelity, or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands. This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested, and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted, mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity, and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform, in the main, to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints, and the punishment of all official misconduct, should be prompt and thorough. These views, which I have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution, which, of course, I approve. I will add that, by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibilities as a citizen, or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty to think and speak and act in political matters according to his own will and conscience, provided only that he honorably, faithfully, and fully discharges all his official duties.

The resumption of specie payments—one of the fruits of Republican policy—has brought the return of abundant prosperity, and the settlement of many distracting questions. The restoration of sound money, the large reduction of our public debt and of the burden of interest, the high advancement of the public credit, all attest the ability and courage of the Republican Party to deal with such financial problems as may hereafter demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its legitimate function for the purposes of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of the currency are simple and clear. There must be no deteriorated coin, no depreciated paper. And every dollar, whether of metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

The value of popular education can hardly be overstated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confided to voluntary effort and the individual action of the several States, they should be encouraged, so far as the Constitution permits, by the generous co-operation of the National Government. The interests of the whole country demand that the advantages of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the Nation or of the States should be devoted to the support of sectarian schools.

Such changes should be made in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with those of other lands.

The Government should aid works of internal improvement national in their character, and should promote the development of our water-courses and harbors wherever the general interests of commerce require.

Four years ago, as now, the Nation stood at the threshold of a Presidential election, and the Republican Party, in soliciting a continuance of its ascendency, founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen the claims which it then made to the confidence and support of the country. On the other hand, considerations more urgent than have ever before existed forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if success attends them, must chiefly come from the united support of that section which sought the forcible disruption of the Union, and which, according to all the teachings of our past history, will demand ascendency in the councils of the party to whose triumph it will have made by far the largest contribution.

There is the gravest reason for apprehension that exorbitant claims upon the public Treasury, by no means limited to the hundreds of millions already covered by bills introduced in Congress within the past four years, would be successfully urged if the Democratic Party should succeed in supplementing its present control of the national legislature by electing the Executive also.

There is danger in intrusting the control of the whole law-making power of the Government to a party which has in almost every Southern State repudiated obligations quite as sacred as those to which the faith of the Nation now stands pledged.

I do not doubt that success awaits the Republican Party, and that its triumph will assure a just, economical, and patriotic Administration. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, C. A. ARTHUR.

To the Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, President of the Republican National Convention.

OHIO REPUBLICANS WIDE AWAKE.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING IN COLUMBUS WHICH AROUSED THE FEARS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 18.—That the Ohio Republicans are on the alert this year, and do not intend to be caught asleep, was quite apparent at the County Convention in this city yesterday. It was by far the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of the kind held since the war. The nominations were the very best that could have been made, and the more far-seeing Democrats already admit that unless they put forth their strongest efforts this county, which gave Bishop 2,700 majority three years ago, will be lost. Gen. John Beatty was loudly called for, and upon reaching the platform was greeted with a complete ovation. His speech is regarded as the best he ever delivered, and was received with marked attention and frequently applauded. The General paid a high tribute to Hancock as a soldier. "Sixteen years ago," he said, "while Wade Hampton, a representative Democrat of the South, at the head of his division, was waging a bitter warfare for the independence of the Confederate States and the perpetuation of slavery, the Army in which Winfield S. Hancock was enrolled stood like an iron wall at Gettysburg, and hurled back the rebel columns as Gibraltar flings back the waves of the angry sea. Hancock was chosen because he was considered available. Available for what? That the Democratic Party might hide behind the shadow of his brilliant record, and, while the Republican eye of the North was attracted in admiring the Democratic candidate, the Confederate leaders might marshal their armies and gain possession of the Government they failed to destroy."

The General's reference to Garfield was received with the greatest applause and satisfaction. The closing portion of the speech was eloquent, forcible, and convincing, and that he sounded the key-note of the campaign is generally admitted. He closed as follows: "Of course, it will be said that I am waving the bloody shirt. So. It is the costliest banner that ever greeted the public eye. It was colored and enriched by the blood of heroes. It suggests the innumerable sacrifices made by the Nation for personal freedom and political equality. It suggests memories of tender partings at the homestead, days of marching, nights of vigil, and fury of battle. It suggests the sudden clasp of fraternal hands on the field; the solemn farewell; the last prayer to God; the hurriedly-made grave, and the missing man at roll-call. Under this flag we shall conquer. The time may come, indeed, when we shall fold it up tenderly and lay it away with care, but it is not now. It will never be until the Democratic Party, saturated as it is with treason, ulcerated and rotten as it is to the very core, shall, by the popular verdict, be pronounced dead and damned. Its record is a catalogue of crimes. Its existence is a menace to good government; and so long as it lifts its brutal head to the sunshine it will be the duty of just men to strike."

READY TO MEET THE UTES.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., July 16.—The Ute Commission has been delayed, awaiting the arrival of Interpreter Curtis, who reached here last night. The first grand council will be held on Monday. Companies C and E of the Twenty-third Infantry are in camp at the agency, under command of Capt. Brady.

A WOMAN AND CHILD DROWNED.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 18.—Hugh Ward this afternoon attempted to jump from the pier into a boat in which were a man, two women, and a baby. The boat was capsized in deep water. Mrs. Olive Walker and her child were drowned. The others were rescued with difficulty.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

A QUARREL IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

BARNUM'S SELECTION AS CHAIRMAN—THE STORIES OF SOME MEMORANDA—REJECTED TILDEN PARTY CONDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Some of the inside history of the Democratic Convention, and of the subsequent transactions of leading Democrats, is coming to light. A Democratic journalist, who has been the unrelenting enemy of Mr. Tilden and Speaker Randall, and the firm supporter of Senator Wallace and Gen. Hancock, and whose position both in this city and at the Cincinnati Convention made him acquainted with the negotiations which have been carried on by the two wings of the party, says that ex-Senator Barnum and Speaker Randall carried their opposition to Hancock at Cincinnati to the point of enmity. "I call it enmity," he adds, "when men, after a full conference, resulting in an arrangement reduced to writing in the form of a memorandum, turn round, use against a candidate the information they had derived from his friends in confidential conference, and then deliberately violate the terms of an agreement into which they had entered." If this charge be denied, he threatens to produce the documents.

He further says that as soon as Hancock had been nominated, the Tilden men held a meeting and agreed to secure Barnum's re-election, if possible, and by this means to retain their hold of the party machinery for four years to come. This they decided to do irrespective of Hancock's preferences, if he should announce any. In the meantime Hancock had expressed to Senator Wallace and other friends his desire that to Wallace should be given the Chairmanship of the committee. Thereupon Wallace surveyed the field and discovered that Barnum's forces were strong, and would fight if it should come to that. After careful deliberation, it was agreed by Hancock's friends that the Tilden men should be given all they asked, so far as the organization of the committee was concerned, on the ground that it would be better to lose control of the committee than to fail to secure the co-operation of the Tilden wing. In the canvass this course would prevent the Tilden men from sulking, and render the old organization responsible for mismanagement and defeat. But at a meeting of Hancock's friends fear was expressed that in this way Tilden and the old ring would get control of Hancock as well as of the committee, and that Tilden would use the General, if a letter should happen to get into the White House, as a weapon for the punishment of his enemies. Information was received that the Tilden party, already securely instructed, had submitted the following conditions as the price of their support:

First—That a certain number of Cabinet places should be put at Tilden's disposal.

Second—That the patronage of New-York City and State should be given absolutely to the regular wing of the party in that State.

Third—That the Administration, if it should become Democratic, should use its influence in support of Randall as Speaker of the House.

These conditions were put in regular form and are now embodied in a memorandum. It is asserted that Hancock rejected these conditions, and thereupon other conditions which had been prepared were dropped. Among these were stipulations that Hancock should reaffirm the policy of Tilden's letter on Southern claims, and that Hendricks should have no place in the Cabinet. The Tilden men contented themselves with the control of the campaign. When it became plain that Wallace could not have the Chairmanship without a quarrel in the party, Hancock determined to make no public announcement of his preference.

THE LOAD THAT KILLED PELTON.

DYING UNDER THE BURDEN OF IGNOMINY PUT UPON HIM BY TILDEN.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A Democratic editor of this city, who has spared no effort since 1877 to defeat the aspirations of Tilden, has been passing a few days in New-York. There, he says, he met one of the most eminent Democrats of the State, who formerly was very intimate with Tilden and his friends. This gentleman maintained, with much feeling, that the late Col. Pelton suffered for the sins of his uncle, Mr. Tilden, and that he was driven to his grave by the difficulties of his position—a position in which he could not deny the published statements about his knavery without implicating his uncle, who had determined upon a renomination. The defender of Pelton is reported as follows:

"I undertake to say, to cut it short, that poor Pelton staggered silently under the load of his uncle's sins and crimes from that day until they crushed him, broken-hearted, into his grave. He made no sign. Even when Mr. Tilden wrote that celebrated letter, in which he accused his luckless nephew with 'futile dalliance,' poor Pelton bowed his head a little lower, winced somewhat, and took it all. It was a rare case of filial devotion on the one side and cruel selfishness on the other. Mr. Tilden had position, power, and money. Pelton had nothing except what Tilden gave him, was nothing except what Tilden made him. The old man constantly impressed him with the idea that he must shoulder the ignominy of the ciphers, in order to protect his chances for renomination. Pelton felt that he was making a sacrifice of himself to save his uncle's cause, and he hoped that by and by success would come and wipe it all out. But when the Tilden gang was beaten at Cincinnati the hope on which Pelton had been living vanished, and the poor, broken-spirited boy lay down and died, as he had lived, making no sign and taking his secret with him into the eternal privacy of his coffin."

After referring to the great change which took place in Pelton during the last four years of his life, the gentleman declared that Tilden sanctioned every scheme of cipher work and bribery from Oregon to Florida, and ran his own machine. Col. Pelton, according to this gentleman, was firmly convinced in April last that his uncle would be renominated, and looked forward to that renomination as the thread on which hung his hope of life.

A POSTMASTER IN TROUBLE.

RICHMOND, Va., July 18.—Post Office Inspectors W. T. Henderson and P. T. Shallcross, under orders from the Post Office Department, have been for several days investigating the affairs of the Richmond Post Office with a view to ascertaining its condition, and have discovered that there is a shortage of about $4,300. Over $3,500 of this deficiency is due to Postmaster Forbes having overdrawn his account that much since his last quarterly report, which was turned in properly balanced and accepted as correct by the department. If the deficiency is not made good by the Postmaster or his sureties at once, or within the next 48 hours, the department will cause his arrest and proceed against him for embezzlement. Rumors were afloat last night of this trouble in the Post Office, but nothing positive could be obtained. The above information, however, is correct, coming, as it does, from Inspector Henderson himself.

IN DANGER OF LYNCHING.

DENVER, Col., July 18.—A *News* Leadville special says: "On Saturday afternoon a miner, named Baker, entered Manville's hardware store to collect some mining assessments, when he demanded of the clerk a revolver out of the show-case, and, on being refused, pulled a revolver out of his pocket and threatened to shoot everybody in the store. Policeman John Corbell attempted to arrest him, when Baker told him to 'stand back.' Corbell then rushed at Baker and the latter fired, wounding him mortally. Baker then ran out into the street, pursued by policemen, following. Policeman Sterrett caught up and closed with Baker, who fired, fatally wounding Sterrett, and slightly wounding another policeman. Baker was then overpowered and lodged in jail. The other policemen are now at the head of a large crowd, and it is probable Baker will be lynched before morning."

THE SULTAN'S EMBARRASSMENTS.

THE GREEK BOUNDARY QUESTION—THE MONTENEGRIN MATTER REPORTED SETTLED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 18.—Herr Wettendorf, the German Government Councilor, has entered into a contract with the Porte for three years at a salary of 40,000 francs yearly.

It is considered probable that the Porte, taking its stand on article 24 of the treaty of Berlin, which stipulates that in the event of Turkey and Greece being unable to agree upon the rectification of frontier suggested in the thirteenth protocol, the powers reserve to themselves the right to offer mediation to facilitate negotiations, will claim the right to recommence negotiations.

LONDON, July 19.—A Constantinople dispatch reports that some Christians have been massacred at Adana, in Asia Minor.

The Montenegrin question is reported to have been amicably settled. The Porte awaits the consent of the powers to the arrangement, on the receipt of which the Sultan will sign an irade.

A dispatch from Constantinople reports that Hobart Pasha has definitely refused to take command of any squadron sent to attack the Greeks. Troops have just left here for the Dardanelles.

M. Novikoff, the Russian Ambassador, has informed the Porte that the time has come for an answer in regard to the execution of the assassins of Col. Commeraoff.

Mr. Goschen, the English, and M. Tissot, the French Ambassador, have spoken very plainly to the Sultan in regard to the decisions of the conference. M. Tissot told the Sultan that his throne would be in danger, and that the precedent of Egypt might be followed if he refused to carry out the decisions.

THE MURDER IN HONESDALE.

BARTREE ONLY SORRY THAT HE DID NOT ALSO KILL WILSON.

MILFORD, Penn., July 18.—Much excitement exists in Honesdale in consequence of the assassination there Friday night of Henry W. Shouse, a wealthy and influential citizen of Easton, and Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, by his brother-in-law, Benjamin J. Bartree, the particulars of which appeared in THE TIMES of to-day. The murder and all the circumstances in connection with it form the only theme of conversation in that entire neighborhood. That the act was premeditated the murderer does not deny, for since his confinement in the County Jail he has said he had long awaited a suitable opportunity to put Shouse out of the way for wrongs he had done him in business matters.

Bartree, when he went to Honesdale on the morning of the murder, says that he did not know that Shouse was in town, but, happening in the Allen House, he saw his name on the register. He at once proceeded to a hardware store and bought a large Colt's revolver, with which the deed was committed. He chose the largest revolver he could find, and then complained that he feared it would not be large enough to answer his purpose. After buying the weapon, he said he walked up and down in front of Justice Eldred's office, waiting for Shouse to come out. Becoming impatient, he walked over to the Allen House, drank a glass of gin, went down to Eldred's office, walked in, and committed the deed. He stated yesterday that he supposed he would be hanged, and was sorry he had not succeeded in killing Wilson, Shouse's lawyer, also, as he had a grudge against him. To-day, however, his air of bravado gave way, and he begins to realize his position. Popular sentiment is against Bartree.

CASH AND HIS HOPEFUL SON.

THEIR COWARDLY, RUFFIANLY ATTACK UPON AN EDITOR.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18.—A gentleman who arrived here this morning from Marlboro County gives some details of the disgraceful scene in Cheraw yesterday enacted by Col. Cash and his hopeful son, W. R. Cash. Yesterday was the day fixed to arrange the former's bail for the murder of Col. Shannon. While sauntering around the town, awaiting the arrival of Circuit Solicitor Sellers, the Cashes encountered Mr. Pegues, editor of the *Carolina Sun*, who had written some severe criticisms on the so-called "affair of honor." Without giving notice of their intention, both drew pistols and advanced upon Pegues, who saved his life by seeking timely refuge in an adjacent building. Being thus prevented from adding another bloody crime to their family record, they paraded the streets, uttering threats and curses. They had perfect control of the town for several hours, the town authorities, either through fear or favor, failing to enforce the town ordinance, and in the evening they returned home, vowing vengeance on Senator Butler, to whose wooden leg they propose to add a wooden heart. When and how this interesting anatomical feat is to be performed they failed to state. Bail was fixed at $8,000, and the September term for the trial.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

ROME, July 18.—The reporter of the Senatorial Committee recommends that the Senate pass the grist-tax bill from constitutional considerations.

LONDON, July 19.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The early arrival of the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Minister, here is altogether doubted."

A correspondent at Kabul telegraphs that the Seventeenth Bengal Cavalry has left Kabul. This is the first step in the retirement of the British troops. The whole country is quiet.

A Vienna dispatch says 1,500 riflemen are in Vienna from every part of the monarchy to celebrate the first shooting contest of the United Riflemen of Austria. There are also present crack shots from all parts of Germany and Great Britain, and a few from America. The prizes are valued at $20,000.

FATAL BLOW WITH A CLUB.

BUCYRUS, Ohio, July 18.—A stone-cutter, J. V. Brown, became noisy in James Finley's saloon last evening, and Marshal Hamon arrested him. On the way to the calaboose he grew violent, and was struck on the head by the Marshal. He did not appear seriously hurt at the time, but was found insensible this morning, and died about noon. A post-mortem examination revealed that the cut received did not extend to the skull, which was neither broken nor cracked, but his death was caused by compression of the brain, the result of rupture of the right middle meningeal artery of the brain. The Marshal has the confidence of the citizens, who re-elected him by a large majority last April for a fourth term. Although it is generally regretted that the man died from the wounds, Marshal Hamon is not seriously blamed by the leading citizens.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, July 18.—The Government sends instructions to its representatives abroad, authorizing them to assist, with funds and otherwise, any amnestied Communists residing abroad and unable, for want of money, to return to France.

M. Gambetta presided to-day over a densely crowded meeting at Belleville. He said that the new Republican institutions could defy all attacks, no matter from what quarter they might come. This declaration was received with loud cheers.

WORSHIP IN THE OPEN AIR

THE FIRST SUNDAY AT SEA CLIFF'S CAMP-MEETING.

MANY HUNDREDS OF METHODISTS ATTEND THE SERVICES—THE VILLAGE UNPREPARED FOR SUCH A RUSH OF VISITORS.

The beautiful and breeze-swept camp-meeting grounds of Sea Cliff were yesterday the centre of attraction to many hundreds of devout Methodists. Large numbers went down by rail on the seven excursion trains which ran on Saturday, and hundreds of others gathered at Peck-slip yesterday morning to take the 9 o'clock boat and arrive in time for the morning service. Owing to a mistake in the hour of leaving, a considerable party, including THE TIMES's reporter and a visiting clergyman from Boston, arrived at the pier too late, and were compelled to take the excursion boat for Glen Island, from which, by the courtesy of Manager Leacomb, of Mr. Starin's establishment, they were transferred to the camp-meeting grounds in a steam-yacht. The sail across the 10 miles of white-capped water which lie between the grassy slopes of Glen Island and the wooded heights of Sea Cliff was most delightful, the yacht running down the mile-wide channels between the green shores of Hart's and City Islands, and out into the broad waters of the Sound at a rate which made the foam fly from her cut-water and the bubbles boil in her wake. The trip was made in a little over an hour, and even the most pious of the voyagers felt half sorry that it could not have lasted longer.

The great Tabernacle, with handsome dome-shaped roof and open sides, never looked more attractive than it did yesterday, with the pretty white tents of the various committees pitched on the green turf inside. In one of these tents the young converts are examined by veterans as to their state of mind, religious convictions, &c. In another they tell their experience, and in another they are prayed and exhorted with, preparatory to coming forward in open meeting. The three-fourths of the inside area not occupied by the tents are taken up with seats for the large audience, platforms for the visiting clergy, and the pulpit. The services were conducted under the auspices of the Sea Cliff Church Committee, consisting of Henry Dubois, Chairman; John T. Pirie, Treasurer; the Rev. John Brien, Henry C. Weeks, Secretaries, and Charles E. Hadden and Jacob Lewis. The friend and ex-Pastor of President Grant, the Rev. J. P. Newman, preached the opening sermon last Friday evening to an enthusiastic audience, a goodly number of whom came forward for prayers. The people are earnest and hopeful, and a great awakening is confidently looked forward to. Among the Pastors who are on the ground and laboring strenuously to this end are the Revs. T. H. Burch, J. A. Roche, A. D. Wyatt, S. H. Bray, Charles Backman, J. S. Breckenridge, W. Bowdish, P. Brown, W. H. Clark, E. H. Dutcher, D. A. Goodsell, F. C. Hill, W. F. Hatfield, John Johns, R. W. Jones, J. M. King, Alexander McLean, W. W. McGuire, G. P. Mains, A. C. Morehouse, John Parke, Lindsay Parker, L. P. Perry, R. C. Putney, A. V. Senford, S. H. Smith, T. Stevenson, T. W. Woodruff, and L. S. Weed. The Rev. A. S. Graves, the popular camp-meeting leader, has charge of the services. The Rev. Mr. Breckenridge expressed the opinion of his brother clergymen in saying that "the indications were never better for a notable outpouring of the spirit, and for demonstrating at the same time that the good old Methodist custom of worshiping God in the green fields and under the open skies, after the manner of their forefathers, was not extinct."

The interior of the Tabernacle at morning service presented a beautiful spectacle. The dresses of the ladies, especially of those from New-York and Brooklyn, were many of them of the richest and most elegant description, and suggested a striking contrast to the homespun garments and plain attire in which their grandfathers and grandmothers worshiped. Rich satins, glossy silks, bright parasols, and light stuffs of various pretty tints filled the area in front of the pulpit, and lent a beauty and glow to the airy interior and grassy carpet that they had not possessed before. Richly-hued bonnets sat daintily on fair heads, and folds of snowy lace were pinned about white throats with golden brooches. Adjoining the Tabernacle was a pretty chapel, in antique style, with stained glass windows, from which the soft notes of a reed organ issued at afternoon and evening service. During the hottest parts of the day, when people on the beach 200 feet below, were roasting in the fierce rays of the sun, a deliciously cool breeze swept through the open sides of the Tabernacle, fanning the brows of the worshipers.

The Rev. Mr. Noble led in prayer. He prayed that the Holy Spirit might send down its richest gifts upon the assemblage, and awaken their hearts to the necessity of drawing nearer to the fountain of divine mercy, and sharing, with penitent hearts and grateful lips, in the blessings with which it overflowed. "Give us," he said, "we beseech Thee, that humble and contrite heart, without which we can in vain ask for the outpouring of Thy grace. Make all who are here gathered heralds of Thy word to those who are benighted, or who are in doubt or who have backslidden or who stand in need of comfort and assistance. May they spread the glad tidings that here, under the green trees and upon the grassy slopes, cheered by the bright sunlight and fanned by the pure breezes of heaven, the Methodists of Long Island, true to their time-honored traditions are, seeking God in the way that their fathers have sought Him since the days of Embery and Wesley." The speaker closed with an eloquent peroration, in which he prayed that the harvest about to be ingathered should not be confined to any one class or sect, but should include all of God's people, of all beliefs, high and low, rich and poor, converts who had become cold in the faith, and those who through weakness or ignorance had never sought the fold—in a word, all—and who was there who should not be included in that category?—all who, trusting not in their own merits, but in the blood of Jesus, were ready to lay their sins at His feet, and let Him "wash all their guilt away."

Tears stood in the eyes of many as the reverend gentleman concluded. The Rev. Mr. McKinney followed with a spirited sermon, which was listened to with unabated interest until many minutes after the dinner-hour. His theme was the necessity of overturning evil with good, and he illustrated in a variety of ways. Speaking of camp-meetings, he said that the worship of God in the open air was sanctioned by the personal example of our Lord Himself and the Apostles and early fathers of the Church. It was a noble institution, made still more sacred, if possible, by the example of the pioneers of Methodism, who were to be found in the front rank of the early settlers, carrying their doctrines far into the forests and prairies of the West and South, which, but for their labors, would have been largely given over to heathenism or indifference. He thanked God that in these times, when so much of the good that was in the dear old customs and habits was being rooted out to make way for new-fangled notions, there were hundreds of thousands of Methodists who still believed in that powerful instrument of conversion, the camp-meeting, and were resolved to stand by it and uphold it. What could be more beautiful than worshiping the Creator amid the natural blessings that he had created, without any roof to shut out their beauty or veil to hide their loveliness. The sun, the sky, the turf, the trees, even the leaves that rustled upon them—all of these gave emphatic testimony to the existence and goodness of the Great Mind which had designed and created them, and not only them but the race which enjoyed them, and the scheme of redemption and the all-sufficient grace by which that race was to be saved. "The groves are God's best temples," said one of this country's greatest poets, and in those temples hallowed by the associations of early Christendom, by the example of the forefathers and founders of our Church, and by the miracles and teachings of Jesus our Master, we will continue to worship."

At the conclusion of the sermon, which, like the prayer, was considerably interrupted by expressions of assent in the good old Methodist fashion, the audience dispersed to dinner. The crowd was a large one, and the resources of Sea Cliff, which had not expected so great an attendance, were taxed to their utmost limit. An excellent dinner was provided at the hotel, and there were a number of open tents at which meals were served at reasonable prices, but the rush was so great that at 2 o'clock there was very little left outside the private supplies of the cottagers. The refreshments served in the tents and at stands consisted of coffee, crullers, sandwiches, pies of various kinds, watermelons, ice-cream, &c. In the afternoon there was a children's meeting, at which 300 white-clad little ones, with their teachers, joined in singing "I'm so glad that Jesus loves me."

The greater part of the New-York visitors returned by boat and train at 4 o'clock. About 50 people bathed between the services. Although there were hundreds present who were not Methodists or even professing Christians, and who came purely out of curiosity, the best of order and decorum were preserved, not only on the camp-meeting grounds, but throughout the entire village. The church committee, headed by Chairman Henry Dubois, were untiring in their courtesies to strangers, and every one left pleased with the consciousness of a Sunday well spent at Sea Cliff.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY — PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME.

BELLVIEW, N. J., July 18.—At a political banner-raising last night Frank Woolcott was fatally stabbed by a man named McDermott. The occurrence took place in a bar-room, where the men were quarreling. McDermott is still at large.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—A dispatch to the *Gazette*, from New-Albany, Ind., says a most unprovoked murder was committed there soon after 12 o'clock this morning. A dance had been given at the house of William Martina, a respected colored man, and at the close John Woods and another colored man got into a dispute. Martina went to pacify them, and while standing with his right hand on Woods's shoulder, speaking kindly to him, Woods suddenly drew a revolver and shot Martina through the heart. The murderer was arrested.

A special to the *Commercial* says that a party of ruffians from Austintown went to Canfield, Ohio, last night, with the avowed purpose of being revenged on John Cone, the town Marshal, for an old quarrel. Arriving there they began by creating a disturbance in the streets, and when the Marshal endeavored to quiet them, Lot Harroff, one of the party, drew a revolver and shot him in the head, inflicting a wound from which he died this morning. Harroff jumped on a hand-car and escaped. Harroff's brother, who was in the party, was arrested.

DENVER, Col., July 18.—A Santa Fé special to the *Tribune* states that Dunnigan, who murdered Greigo a few days ago, was taken from the jail on Friday night by a body of masked men, who put a rope around his neck, dragged him a short distance to an alley and hanged him. His body was subsequently riddled with bullets.

ADLERTOWN, Penn., July 18.—The house of Daniel Kern, at Nottsville, this county, was entered by three masked robbers last night and robbed of $200 in cash, and Government and other bonds amounting to $6,000. The robbers escaped.

BRADFORD, Penn., July 18.—This afternoon A. J. Moon, a saloon-keeper at Bow City, attempted to ravish two little girls. An enraged mob surrounded his house and declared their purpose to lynch him. He was rescued by citizens and taken to another house. When this was discovered the mob followed and broke in the front of the building. The citizens protected Moon, however, and telegraphed to this city for officers, who proceeded to Bow City, and secured and removed him.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Dispatches to the *Times* from Fort Madison, Iowa, says that Mrs. Mary Frye of Keokuk, was on Friday declared insane, and with her infant, 4 months old, confined in the County Jail. Yesterday she killed her child by hanging it to the bed.

A dispatch from Iowa City, Iowa, to the *Times* states that on Friday night a party of young men at Oxford were attacked by some tramps, and one of them, named Curry, was fatally stabbed in the lung. Two of the tramps, Thomas Murphy and James Hursh, were brought here to-night and placed in jail.

SHOOTING A JEALOUS NEGRO.

A CRIMINAL IN CHICAGO KILLED WHEN FORCING HIS WAY INTO A ROOM.

CHICAGO, July 18.—At an early hour this morning Charles Rasales shot and killed George Lee in a house of ill-repute in South Clark-street. Both men are colored, and Lee is known as a thief and a burglar. He has only been out of the County Jail since last Thursday. On being released, he found that Sophia Johnson, a white woman, with whom he had been intimate, was keeping company with Rasales. He watched Rasales Thursday and Friday evening without making any demonstration, and at 11 o'clock Saturday night went to Rasales's room and demanded admission, thinking the woman was there with Rasales. Going away without obtaining an entrance, he returned at 2 o'clock this morning, and was again sent off. At 4 o'clock he again sought Rasales's room, and, admission being refused, at once kicked in the door. When he advanced into the room, Rasales, who had taken a revolver from under the pillow in an alcove bedroom, met him, and fired, the ball passing through Lee's abdomen and causing death in a short time. Rasales only came here last Monday from Evanston, where he has a wife. An inquest was held to-day, and Rasales was held for the Grand Jury's decision, without bail.

BASELESS INDIAN RUMORS.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, July 18.—Indian rumors of almost every conceivable nature have been afloat here the past week, and, although coming from apparently trustworthy sources, thus gaining credence, none have been verified. The report of an engagement Thursday between two companies of the Seventh Cavalry, under command of Capt. Insley, and a band of hostiles, near the Little Missouri still lacks authentication. Information from Capt. Insley's command was received at Fort Meade yesterday that scouting parties had been out in all directions, but no Indians, or signs of any, were discovered. Trustworthy persons just in from Spearfish say the rumor that a band of 500 Indians surrounded that town is false, no Indians having been seen or heard of in the vicinity.

GEN. GRANT AT MANITOU.

DENVER, Col., July 18.—A dispatch from Manitou says that Gen. Grant and party arrived there Saturday afternoon. At the depot at Colorado Springs they were met by a large and enthusiastic crowd. The party did not stop, but was taken to Manitou in carriages immediately on the arrival of the train.

NEWPORT SOCIAL MATTERS.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., of Boston, has been elected Governor of the Newport Casino, in place of Royal Phelps, of New-York, resigned.

The Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, will arrive here to-morrow.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 18.—The schooner Malanta, hence, for Boston, with a cargo of sheepers, was wrecked on Johnis Island Reef on the night of July 7. The crew had a narrow escape from drowning in the breakers. The vessel was owned by Capt. Potter and uninsured. She was 107 tons register, and was built at Parrsboro in 1866.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 18.—The brig Florence May, which went ashore on Badger's Island Point last night was hauled off this evening, after being lightened by throwing overboard 60 tons of coal. The brig is considerably bogged, and will probably be thoroughly overhauled. She is insured.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—The steamer Wanderer, Capt. Lotich, at this port from Belize, British Honduras, reports that Gen. Barrios, Secretary of Gladstell, of Boston, went ashore June 24 off Chinilcon River, Spanish Honduras. The vessel is a total loss. The crew was sent to New-Orleans by the American Consul.

PRINCESS LOUISE TO GO HOME.

QUEBEC, July 18.—It is reported that, owing to indisposition, the Princess Louise will sail for England in the steamer Polynesian, from this port, on July 21. The physicians in attendance say that her Royal Highness has not completely recovered from the effects of the Ottawa accident, and it is believed that it is on their recommendation that the change of air. Prince Leopold will probably sail in the same steamer.

THE DEBATE ON AMNESTY

ELOQUENT SPEECHES IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN SENATE AND CHAMBER—JULES SIMON'S TRIUMPH—VICTOR HUGO'S ORATION—WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

PARIS, July 5.—No one understands, or ever will understand, the extraordinary denouement of the amnesty question. The plenary bill was voted by the Chamber; the measure was insisted upon by the Government, and the Senate has refused it its sanction. The system of individual pardons conveying amnesty proposed by M. Labiche, and accepted by the Government, failing the general amnesty, was rejected by 12 votes, and the Bozerian amendment, decreeing the amnesty of all except assassins and incendiaries, was adopted by a majority of 5. It is not amnesty, and, at the same time, it is amnesty; it is a Ministerial defeat, and it is a defeat of those who are hostile to amnesty on principle. It is a conflict with the Chamber, which insisted upon a plenary amnesty and a quasi confirmation of its will. A strange session, inexplicable, unforeseen, whose issue seems due to the fatigue of the Senate, and, I think, not a little to the exigencies of the stomach, for the discussion lasted close on to six hours. We shall not know for some days yet what may be its consequences. I fancy nothing more serious than the angry vituperations of the Radical press need be apprehended, and that the Chamber will acc

A HIGH-PRICED MAN'S OPINIONS.

Some of Jay Gould's Views on Labor and Capital.

Jay Gould is a man who could have devoted his time to the pleasures of life, and to the enjoyment of the wealth he has accumulated, but he is not that kind of a man. He is a man of business, and he is never happier than when he is at work. He is a man who has a great deal of money, and he is a man who knows how to make money. He is a man who has a great deal of money, and he is a man who knows how to make money. He is a man who has a great deal of money, and he is a man who knows how to make money.

A NEW TRIP THROUGH NORWAY

INVIGORATING AIR AND GRAND SCENERY

THE NORWEGIAN CAPITAL—OSLO—LIFE—A TRIP ON THE SAETER—WAYS AND MEANS AND STEAMS

CAPITAL OF THE SEA KINGS.

Christiania, June 15.—Modern commerce has changed the face of Norway's capital. Where the Vikings' ships once lay, and where the Norse kings had their palaces, there are now wharves and warehouses, and the city's business is carried on in the most modern style. Christiania, however, gives the more modern visitor a historical interest at the outset, for it was founded by King Harald Hardrada, the last of the Norse kings who ruled over all Norway, in the year 1058. Harald Hardrada was a great warrior, and he made Christiania the capital of his kingdom because it was the most central point in his dominions. Here he built his palace, and here he lived and died. Christiania remained the capital of Norway for many years, but in the fourteenth century the kings of Norway began to live in Copenhagen, and Christiania declined in importance. It was not until the present century that it began to grow again, and it is now the largest city in Norway, with a population of about 100,000. It is situated on the Christiania Fiord, which is a long arm of the sea, and is surrounded by high hills. The city is built on the slope of these hills, and the streets run down to the water's edge. The fiord is dotted with islands, and the scenery is very beautiful. The city has a fine harbor, and is the center of the commerce of Norway. It is also the center of the manufacturing industry of the country. The principal manufactures are woolen goods, leather, and paper. The city is well laid out, and has many fine buildings. The streets are wide and well paved, and the sidewalks are of stone. The houses are mostly of brick, and are built in the modern style. The city has a fine system of water-works, and is well lighted with gas. The city has a fine system of sewers, and is well drained. The city has a fine system of parks, and is well laid out with trees and flowers. The city has a fine system of schools, and is well supplied with teachers. The city has a fine system of churches, and is well supplied with ministers. The city has a fine system of hospitals, and is well supplied with doctors. The city has a fine system of police, and is well supplied with officers. The city has a fine system of fire-engines, and is well supplied with firemen. The city has a fine system of water-works, and is well supplied with water. The city has a fine system of gas-works, and is well supplied with gas. The city has a fine system of electric lights, and is well supplied with electricity. The city has a fine system of telephones, and is well supplied with telephones. The city has a fine system of telegraphs, and is well supplied with telegraphs. The city has a fine system of railroads, and is well supplied with railroads. The city has a fine system of canals, and is well supplied with canals. The city has a fine system of harbors, and is well supplied with harbors. The city has a fine system of docks, and is well supplied with docks. The city has a fine system of warehouses, and is well supplied with warehouses. The city has a fine system of banks, and is well supplied with banks. The city has a fine system of insurance companies, and is well supplied with insurance companies. The city has a fine system of newspapers, and is well supplied with newspapers. The city has a fine system of magazines, and is well supplied with magazines. The city has a fine system of libraries, and is well supplied with libraries. The city has a fine system of museums, and is well supplied with museums. The city has a fine system of theaters, and is well supplied with theaters. The city has a fine system of concert-halls, and is well supplied with concert-halls. The city has a fine system of opera-houses, and is well supplied with opera-houses. The city has a fine system of churches, and is well supplied with churches. The city has a fine system of schools, and is well supplied with schools. The city has a fine system of colleges, and is well supplied with colleges. The city has a fine system of universities, and is well supplied with universities

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—To create a first-class tourist mystery, or "whodo dork," is a task requiring more skill than to write a good "Ben Hur," or a "Romola," or a "Middlemarch," or a "Daniel Deronda," or a "Silas Lapham," or a "Rise of Silas Lapham," or a "Lady Barbarina," or a "Portrait of a Lady," or a "Princess Casamassima," or a "Roderick Hudson," or a "Confidence," or a "Washington Square," or a "Bostonians," or a "Portrait of a Lady," or a "Princess Casamassima," or a "Roderick Hudson," or a "Confidence," or a "Washington Square," and some of Howells's "Modern Instance" and "Undiscovered Country" put together. Mr. Aldrich's "Stillwater Tragedy" will hardly bear comparison with the company which appears in Atlantic Monthly—and they are entirely respectable though the company which appears in the Atlantic Monthly is not. The illustrations are a good deal above the average of magazine illustrations, and are entirely in keeping with the text. Mr. Aldrich's style is always delightful, and his humor is of the kind that is not forced, and that is not overdone. The story is a good one, and is told with spirit and with a due regard to the proportion of the parts. The characters are all well drawn, and are all consistent with themselves. The mystery is a good one, and is not solved too soon. The interest is kept up to the end, and the reader is not wearied by the introduction of irrelevant matter. The story is, in short, a good story, and is told in a good way. It is not a great story, and it is not told in a great way; but it is a very good story, and it is very well told. Mr. Aldrich has done better work than this, but he has done worse work very often. He has done nothing better than the opening chapters of the story, and nothing worse than the closing chapters. The story will be found in the January number of the Atlantic, which will be published on Monday next. Mark Twain also contributes to this number of the Atlantic a story entitled "Old Times on the Mississippi," which will be found very amusing. Mr. Howells has a poem in this number, and Mr. Stedman has a poem and a critical article. Mr. Stedman's article is on Alexander Smith, and is a very good one. Mr. Smith's poem, "The Thessalian Spy-Boy," which appeared in the Atlantic for July, is one of the best poems that have been published in this country for many years. Mr. Howells's poem is not so good as Mr. Smith's, but it is a very pleasant piece of work. Mr. Howells's poem is called "Pebble-Builders," and is a sketch of a boy who is building a house of pebbles, and who is interrupted by the approach of his father. The boy is a very real boy, and his father is a very real father. The boy's mother is also a very real mother, and the dialogue between the father and mother is very natural and very amusing. Mr. Howells has a paper on "Recent Fiction," in which he says a good many things that are worth saying, and which he says in a very pleasant way. He says that Mr. Henry James, Jr., is the most original writer of fiction in America, and that his "Portrait of a Lady" is the best novel that has been published in America for many years. He says that Mr. James's "Roderick Hudson" is the best first novel that has been published in America for many years, and that Mr. James's "Confidence" is the best short novel that has been published in America for many years. He says that Mr. James's "Washington Square" is the best short novel that has been published in America for many years, and that Mr. James's "Portrait of a Lady" is the best long novel that has been published in America for many years. He says that Mr. James's "Bostonians" is the best novel that has been published in America for many years, and that Mr. James's "Princess Casamassima" is the best novel that has been published in America for many years. He says that Mr. James's "Roderick Hudson" is the best

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—Mysterious.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
THE AQUARIUM—Trained Dogs, &c. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Surrender.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per month, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 1 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,358 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Steven's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-easterly winds, stationary or higher temperature, generally lower barometer.

It seems like admitting that State rights in Georgia are all on the side of lawlessness, when it is a matter for congratulation that revenue officers, engaged in their legitimate duties, and on trial for homicide, are transferred from the State to the Federal courts. But it is said that the discharge of the revenue officers in Campbell County, Ga., is regarded at Washington as a triumph of law over the lawless. These officers were fired upon by "moonshiners" from ambush. They returned the fire, and one of the outlaws was killed, whereupon they were arrested by the State authorities, and were to be tried by the local court. A bitter fight was made over an attempt to remove the cases to the United States court, though there was no reason why such a change should not have been made. It would have been made, without opposition, almost anywhere else. But, now that the right of the National Government to inquire into the alleged offenses of its own officers has been vindicated, it is thought that *law-breaking in this particular region will* become less frequent and less defiant.

Indignant but indiscreet Democratic managers are telling inside secrets of their late contest over the nominations at Cincinnati, the retention of BARNUM as Chairman of the National Committee being the bone of contention. It is undeniable that BARNUM's reappointment is a TILDEN triumph, and the anti-TILDEN men have been so angered by this that they threaten to reveal the crooked negotiations which were conducted by the TILDEN managers. It appears that, in return for their cheerful support of HANCOCK during the campaign, TILDEN's friends demanded a certain number of Cabinet places, the Federal patronage in the State of New-York, and the support of RANDALL as next Speaker of the House. These extraordinary conditions were based, of course, upon the supposition that HANCOCK is to be the next President of the United States. The TILDEN men, it must be admitted, were rather greedy in their demands, but they compromised on the retention of BARNUM as Chairman, and they will "run the machine" of the party for the next four years.

Now that TILDEN is out of the Presidential race and, to all appearances, out of politics, enemies in his own political household hasten to tell what they know and think of him. A Democratic manager is one of the latest to give his impressions concerning the causes which led to the apparent estrangement between TILDEN and his lately deceased nephew, Mr. PELTON. According to this authority, the latter gentleman was a martyr to "filial" obedience, and he consented to be the dumb scapegoat for his uncle's crimes. It is not worth while now to speculate upon the secret relations of TILDEN and his nephew. So far as man can judge, those secrets are buried with a man of whom nobody would speak ill. But no intelligent and impartial person will hesitate to fit upon Mr. TILDEN the responsibility for the cipher conspiracy, in all its ramifications. If this defeated TILDEN at Cincinnati, as many believe that it did, it is clear that many Democrats are certain that the responsibility for the fraud is rightly placed.

We have become so accustomed to expect a revolution in Mexico whenever the result of a Presidential election is announced that most people will fail to observe that our sister Republic has just passed through the ordeal. Gen. GONZALEZ has received a plurality of all the votes cast, and the election is thus thrown into the Congress. And yet none of the defeated candidates has issued a *pronunciamento*, and there are no reports of disorders in any part of the Republic. It is expected that the Congress will elect GONZALEZ, and that a further guarantee of peace will be given by the appointment of DIAZ, the present chief magistrate, as Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Army. It is a good sign for the perpetuity of civil institutions in Mexico that these radical changes in the Administration provoke no disorders.

A singular incident at the opening of the investigation of the *Narragansett* disaster, in New-London, on Saturday, was the appearance of an attorney who announced that he came as "counsel" for the steam-boat company. Very properly, the Local Inspectors, who are conducting the inquiry, notified the lawyer that he would not be allowed to take any part in the proceedings, and that no counsel would be allowed to examine the witnesses. In this case, it seems to be argued that the steam-boat company is the defendant, and the United States Government is the prosecutor. Unfortunately, there is no prosecution in the case. In Minnesota, last week, the owner of a steam-boat on which an explosion occurred was arrested at the instance of the Coroner, the jury having found that "the boiler was unfit in material and design" for the purposes for which it was used, and that four persons lost their lives in consequence thereof. Nobody has been arrested for having caused the *Narragansett* disaster, by negligence or otherwise, although nobody pretends that that dreadful calamity was unavoidable.

GEN. ARTHUR'S ACCEPTANCE.

The letter of acceptance which Gen. ARTHUR has written to the Chairman of the Republican National Convention is a very straightforward and candid document. It embodies the convictions of an ardent Republican, unqualifiedly proud of his party and its history, and thoroughly persuaded of its capacity to manage the affairs of the Nation honorably. Gen. ARTHUR makes no pretense of judicial impartiality in this regard, but states plainly the sentiments by which he is animated. His frank utterances will command the attention and approval of his fellow-Republicans. At the same time his succinct review of the recent course of the Democratic Party will not fail to obtain a hearing from independent citizens, because it is founded on well-known facts, admitted even by the representatives of that party in sections of the country where frankness is not so costly as it might be in the State of New-York. That "in many ways and many places" the emancipated slaves, whose freedom increased the representation of the South in Congress and in the Electoral Colleges, "have been debarred and robbed of their voice and their vote," is a statement which cannot be truthfully denied. From time to time it is conceded and justified in the Southern press. The fact is one of cardinal importance, and whatever other issues may be involved, the one which this fact presents cannot and will not be ignored in the pending canvass. If the American people be not ready to surrender the principle on which our Government rests, if they still hold that no rule is just which is not sustained by a majority fairly obtained by free elections, then they must refuse power to the party which owes its present preponderance in Congress to the suppression, by force or fraud, of legal votes. They must see to it, in the words of Gen. ARTHUR'S letter, that "liberty of thought, conscience, and action, and equality of opportunity shall be, not merely cold formalities of the statutes, but living birthrights, which the humble may confidently claim and the powerful dare not deny."

Gen. ARTHUR'S reference to the civil service reform resolution of the Republican platform is more satisfactory to the friends of the reform than Gen. GARFIELD'S, because, while not expressing that complete attachment to the reform which they would be glad to see, it shows a more intelligent appreciation of its real aims and a clearer conception of its methods. His criticism of the "practicability" of the scheme of reform, which he had an opportunity, as Collector, to observe, is temperate and respectful, though it seems to us mistaken. The "regulations governing appointments to public office," which, he suggests, "have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity or even special fitness for the particular work in hand," have, as a matter of fact, where honestly applied, secured better general and special capacity than any other system ever employed. A skilled administrative officer like Gen. ARTHUR cannot underestimate the value of this supreme test, and we have no doubt that were he to undertake to apply to the public service the rules which "regulate the conduct of successful private business," to make "original appointments based upon ascertained fitness," to secure a "stable tenure of office," and "the promotion of worthy and efficient officers," he would fall back on something very like the civil service regulations.

As to the finances, Gen. ARTHUR'S letter is clear in statement and firm in spirit. He does not ignore the fact that these are financial problems yet to be solved, and he very justly concludes that the past of the Republican Party "attests its ability and courage" to deal with them. Certainly, whether or not that party shall be found entirely equal to the task which lies before the country in no very remote future, its opponents are confessedly unprepared for such a work. Gen. ARTHUR, moreover, does not leave the voters to conjecture the nature of the problems to which he refers. He indicates them very clearly in the principles which he announces. He declares the "legitimate function of silver is to be to serve the purposes of change," and that in our currency "there must be no deteriorated coin, no depreciated paper." This is doctrine which the great commercial State of New-York can understand, and ought to sustain. Gen. ARTHUR, in this regard, shows himself a fit representative of the business community of which he is a member.

Nor is he less so in his views upon the tariff. He does not present our Customs system as a paragon of excellence, which can no more be improved than the tables of the law. He recognizes the need of changes, and he would have proved himself a very dull man if his years of experience in trying to administer that system had not opened his eyes to such a need. He perceives the existence of industries and classes overburdened by taxation, and favors their relief, and he desires that the tariff shall not stand in the way of successful competition by our manufacturers with those of other lands, as it now most assuredly does.

The letter of Gen. ARTHUR is calculated to gain him the confidence of the conservative men of the country. The views which he expresses may not be of great importance in the *ex officio* President of the Senate, but they are such as the American people will be content to have entertained and applied by the possible President of the United States.

A SHAMEFUL HISTORY.

It is possible that the members of the Wallace committee, in the course of their investigation of Commissioner DAVENPORT, may have learned a thing or two about the politics of this City in the glorious days of TWEED'S rule which they did not fully realize before. Mr. DAVENPORT'S testimony recalls one of the most shameful chapters in a history replete with the foulest and most shocking corruption that ever disgraced a civilized community. Every intelligent New-Yorker whose memory runs back to those days of Tammany's colossal greed and dishonesty remembers well the "naturalization mill" of 1868. The facts which have been testified to before the committee, in their general scope and significance, are to them matters of common knowledge. The bulk of the dirty work of issuing fraudulent papers for TWEED'S repeaters and shoulder-hitters was performed by those pre-eminent befoulers of the judicial ermine, BARNARD and MCQUINN, of unsavory memory, but other occupants of the bench shared in it to a less degree. Men who had just landed from emigrant ships were certified to be full-fledged citizens. Old men received certificates as alien minors. Those who had never declared their intention of becoming citizens were naturalized by hundreds. Lists of fictitious names were prepared, and papers were issued to non-existent persons, credited with residence on vacant lots or at imaginary street numbers. Certificates were signed and sealed in blank and distributed at grog shops, and the mill undertook even to turn out evidences of citizenship to be disposed of in neighboring States for a consideration. Well-known criminals acted as professional witnesses, swearing to qualifications of which they either knew nothing or knew that they did not exist.

The facts of this shameful business, which were perfectly well known at the time, seem now to be utterly incredible, and Mr. DAVENPORT'S revelations come like recollections of an era of corruption in some bygone age. But they were quite in keeping with the general audacity of the Tweed régime, of which so many evidences exist. The "naturalization mill" did its work without scruple or restraint as one part of a canvass based on the most unblushing fraud. Its purpose was not simply to enable thousands of foreigners to vote at TWEED'S command when they had none of the qualifications of citizenship as defined in the laws of the country, but to furnish a basis for repeating and false voting. Those certificates, signed in blank and filled out with fictitious names, were used by gangs of ruffians who cast their votes all over the City, while in some precincts more ballots were cast or counted than the number of their population, including women and children. That was the Presidential year in which the recorded vote of this State gave HORATIO SEYMOUR a majority of 10,000 over Gen. GRANT. That majority was the result of frauds in this City whose gigantic proportions put all other achievements in the same line altogether in the shade.

And let it be remembered that it was the events of that year in this Metropolis which were the moving cause of the Federal Election laws, and the appointment, as Commissioner and Chief Supervisor, of Mr. DAVENPORT, who had made himself familiar with the frauds of 1868 as counsel for the Union League Club in effecting their exposure. His subsequent service in preventing the use of these fraudulent naturalization papers is deserving only of commendation. The persons most guilty in the infamous business have escaped all direct penalty for their part in it. The comparatively innocent recipients of the fraudulent papers have been treated with the utmost leniency. Those entitled to naturalization have had every facility afforded them for obtaining new papers and removing all taint of fraud from the evidence of their citizenship, and very few of those who persisted in voting without legal right have been dealt with according to their deserts. And yet it is for this service that Mr. DAVENPORT has been honored with Democratic vilification in the Congress of the United States from men who ought to have been ashamed, even in appearance, to defend the Tammany infamy of 1868. He has been represented as trying to deprive foreign citizens of their right to vote, and of using the authority of a Federal officer to give his party unjust advantages. If the Democratic Party is prepared to defend the naturalization mill and the Tweed election frauds, and to condemn every effort to expose them and prevent their continuance or repetition, its opponents can well afford it. No honest party or honest man has anything to fear from laws intended to prevent outrages upon the ballot-box. No honest party or honest man objects to them or to their thorough enforcement. Since 1868 the scene of fraudulent voting and false counting has changed, but their character is the same, and they find the same exponents and the same supporters. The Democratic organization makes many pretenses in regard to the purity of the ballot-box, but in practice it makes itself the defender of fraud, and endeavors to profit by its fruits.

THE PLEASANTVILLE EXPLOSION.

Although the explosion of the thirty-two small-boys of the Pleasantville Military Institute has naturally attracted a great deal of attention, no authentic and full account of the affair has yet been made public. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that the conductors of the school have, for obvious reasons, desired to hush the matter up. Nevertheless, the public has a right to know the facts, and in the interests of parents as well as of small-boys, the truth should be told.

Various means have been adopted from time to time by school-boys with a view of lessening the pains of corporal punishment. There is a tradition in all schools that alum has a very beneficial effect. In fact, it is stoutly maintained that when a boy has been thoroughly soaked in alum his skin becomes so tough that he can resign himself with Christian fortitude and comparative cheerfulness to a private interview with his teacher. There are, however, manifest difficulties in the way of completely soaking a boy in alum-water, and hence the virtues ascribed to alum by school-boy tradition have never been thoroughly tested.

Shingles and the covers of atlases have from time immemorial been used for self-protection by small boys. It may be readily conceded that when a boy is carefully plated with stout shingles or thick book-covers he is to a large extent impervious to assault, but the great difficulty has always been to conceal from the teacher the fact that a boy is armor-plated. Hundreds of times a boy has kept an appointment with his teacher with full confidence in the judicious arrangement of his shingles, but at the first blow his secret has been discovered. No teacher of any experience can fail at the very first blow to detect the difference between a boy and shingles. When the former is struck, the cane rebounds gently from the elastic surface, without in the least jarring the hand and wrist of the operator, but when shingles are struck the operator feels a tingling sensation in his entire arm. There are no sadder words of tongue or pen than those of the stern teacher, who says: "Boy! take out those shingles instantly." Full well does the unhappy boy know that he will receive many more stripes after the teacher has discovered the shingles than he would have done had he gone into action unplated. It is doubtful if the shingle-plating system has ever succeeded in a single case, but successive generations of boys put their faith in it only to be sadly and painfully betrayed.

The Pleasantville boys were probably unusually well disposed to listen to the itinerant peddler, who was the real author of the explosion, for the reason that a circus was soon to visit the village. The peddler—who has not yet been arrested, but in pursuit of whom the Police are understood to be active—visited the play-ground of the school a fortnight ago and confidentially informed the boys that for one dollar he would guarantee to each boy complete protection against the rod. He discussed at some length the alum and shingle systems, exposing their worthlessness, and then exhibited to the boys a patent "youth's protector," consisting of a sort of india-rubber belt. This, he explained, was designed to be inflated and placed in whatever locality a boy might have reason to think needed protection. It would be completely invisible, and no teacher could tell by the rebound of his cane whether his blows were falling upon the protector or its wearer.

The man was so plausible in his manners, and the wisdom of providing against the results of surreptitiously attending the circus was so manifest, that no less than thirty-two boys bought protectors. Those who had no money borrowed from those who had, and in the general rejoicing with which the discovery of an efficient protector was hailed, every boy wished that his fellows should be able to defy the avenger. Unusual confidence was felt in the protector, but it was agreed that no one should use it until the day after the circus, lest, by some untoward chance, the teachers should discover its existence.

On Wednesday last the circus arrived, and was attended by the thirty-two boys already mentioned. Of course, their offense was immediately discovered, and on Thursday afternoon the school was given a half-holiday, so that the thirty-two boys could be flogged before supper-time. Three teachers were employed in order to hasten matters, and the first three boys who were called up were Masters Brown, Anderson, and McGinnis.

Master Brown exploded with a loud report at the first blow, and in a few seconds later his two companions shared his fate. For the moment the teachers were alarmed, fearing that they were in the presence of some mysterious danger, but as the boys writhed under subsequent blows in the usual fashion, and showed no further signs of explosion, the work of education went on. Every one of the deluded purchasers of the youth's protector exploded under the impact of the cane, and the excitement among the other boys who heard the reports echoing through the house was tremendous. When the work was finished the teachers made a careful investigation, and obtained from the indignant boys the story of the scandalous and dishonest conduct of the peddler.

Although the youth's protector proved to be a delusion and a snare, it is probable that the principle of the theory is right. The protectors sold by the peddler to the Pleasantville boys exploded because they were badly made, but had they been made of thick rubber they would very likely have served their purpose. This, however, does not in any way excuse the conduct of the peddler. He knew that his protectors were worthless, and that he was robbing the boys to whom he sold them. There is only too much reason to believe that he was a secret agent of the circus, sent out to lure boys to buy circus tickets by the promise that the protectors would save them from ulterior calamity. If this is the true explanation of the affair, the Police should pay particular attention to the circus, with the object of discovering the real originator of the scheme. The peddler, of course, should be punished, but the circus manager who employs him deserves far greater punishment, and, let us hope, will sooner or later receive his deserts.

SUBSIDIZING FRENCH SHIPPING.

Although the Merchant Shipping bill that has been passed by the French Chamber of Deputies is not likely to greatly influence the shipping trade of the world for two or three years to come, it can hardly fail, if it is continued long in force, to materially change the character of this business. It is perhaps the most general and radical subsidy scheme that has ever been adopted by a government, and as there is a latent hope in this country that our ocean commerce may in time develop itself it may not be out of place to consider what effect this French plan will have, not only upon our own, but upon the English shipping interest. At the outset it may be said that the animating desire in France, as in this country, is to obtain a strong grasp upon the ocean carrying trade of the world, and that as the French now labor under difficulties somewhat similar to those that hamper our ship merchants in our navigation laws, it has been thought expedient to equalize these disadvantages by paying to them a money bonus, instead of repealing the obnoxious statutes. In point of fact, a great deal more than this is done, for by the Government subvention the French ship-owner is not only placed on a plane of equality with the English merchant, but he is, besides, to be paid liberally for every foreign maritime adventure he may undertake.

As the grants to iron ships and steamers are larger than those given to wooden hulls, and as the increase in tonnage is likely to take place almost wholly in the former direction, it is not necessary to take the latter form of construction into account. For the building of iron hulls it is proposed to pay a bounty of $12 per ton, and for engines, boilers, and equipments, an additional grant of about 6 per cent. upon their cost is given. The vessels thus built are to receive thirty cents per ton for every thousand miles of distance they may make while engaged in foreign voyages; this latter rate to be reduced each year one cent, so that at the end of thirty years no payment will be made. That this guarantee is sufficiently liberal may be best judged by the payments it would necessitate in the case of a large iron freight steamer, to be employed, let us say, in the trade between this port and Liverpool. A strongly built, plainly finished steam-ship of 4,000 tons burden could be built for a sum not greatly in excess of $800,000, and of this amount the Government would pay considerably more than one-sixth. Now, such a craft could easily make ten round trips across the Atlantic in a year, which, roughly given, would entitle her to draw her first year's bounty on 60,000 miles of service; or, in other words, her owners would receive $72,000 subvention. It would not be hard to demonstrate that under ordinary circumstances this sum would be more than sufficient to pay the wages of the crew and the cost of the coal consumed, and, indeed, under a tolerably economical management, the bill for sustenance might also be defrayed from the money thus received. It will thus be seen that the chief items of expense in running a steamer are met without having to fall back on the freight money for a penny. It is true that each year the amount would be lessened, but this decline would be so gradual that some years would pass before its results would be fully felt, and as the duration of an iron steamer's profitable existence is under rather than over twenty years, it is safe to assume that a considerable bounty would hold as long as the vessel was in employment.

With such a competition as this, what hope of profitable engagement would there be for English, not to say American, steamships? It must be confessed that the outlook for these latter would be a very dark one. The English newspapers have professed to be satisfied that there will be no trouble in consequence of this rivalry, and seem to think that the steamers will be extravagantly managed, and that the crew will absorb a great portion of this extra money. The owners of the lines with which these favored vessels will come into competition do not appear, however, to be so sanguine, and it is not unlikely that they are the best judges of the extent to which their interests will be jeopardized.

Undoubtedly, at the next session of Congress we shall have Mr. ROACH and other interested persons importuning the national Government to grant them similar favors. It will be said that if this liberal policy can resuscitate the French merchant marine, it would be equally efficacious if applied to our American commerce. No doubt it would, but this fact proves nothing. If our Government would guarantee ship merchants a liberal return on the money they invested in shipping property, independent of the chances of trade, we should soon have a merchant fleet afloat larger than any that ever before registered at our Custom-houses; but then this would have to be supported by a tax upon every other form of business, and when the people grew restive at these exactions, and the law was repealed, the commercial bubble would burst. The French Government proposes to tax its people partly for the benefit of a small class, and partly, we may add, for the benefit of the people of this country. If the French Government agreed to transport our grain and produce across the Atlantic for nothing, and at the same rate return to us the goods we desire to import, it would be obvious to all that it was doing us a great service, and no one here would think of troubling himself about the flag the vessels sailed under. But in a somewhat less degree this is what the French propose to do to all countries that have a large import and export trade. Their merchants are to enter into it, and by the aid of the public money are to underbid the English in their freight-rates; that is, they will transport our wares at less than it costs to carry them. Surely, as we have very little commerce to be interfered with, we should be duly thankful to the French for their readiness to tax themselves in our behalf.

The value of all the coinage executed by the Mints during the fiscal year just closed, $94,270,144, is the largest in any year thus far; the next largest was in 1879, $61,120,400. The coinage of 1879 was swollen by over $31,000,000 of trade dollars, since withdrawn by the Mints. The increase in 1879-80 is in the gold, which is $64,197,700, against $40,988,000 in the previous year; the heaviest gold coinage was $66,414,000, in 1851. As compared with the previous one, the past year shows a great increase in eagles and half-eagles, the coinage of which is unprecedented, that of other gold coins declining. The delightfully substantial double-eagle was first coined in 1850, and in its 31 years amounts to nearly two-thirds in value of the total coinage since the establishment of the first Mint, in 1793. The eagle began in 1795, but after the first ten years was not coined again until 1837-8, while the half-eagle has missed only two years. The quarter-eagle, although a somewhat inconvenient coin in reckoning, is also old, and has missed only 18 years in all; the anomalous three-dollar piece began in 1854, and appears to be going out of the coinage, as it should be. The dollar began with the California discoveries, but has been coined only in small quantities during the last twenty years, and is likewise going out. As to silver, the so-called standard dollar of our fathers began in 1792, ceased to be coined in 1806; except in 1836, was not known in the Mint until 1836, and went out again in 1873. Up to 1870 there were only two years (1860 and 1861) when its coinage amounted to as much as a half million; in 1873 and 1878 it was about a million; in 1878 the present legalized abortion appeared, $8,978,800 in amount; in 1879, $27,507,500; in the year just concluded, $27,993,700. The coinage of halves, quarters, and dimes, which in 1875-7 was pushed to an unprecedented figure, under the demand for change, has almost ceased for the present. The twenty-cent piece, the silver three-cent, and the half-dime are no longer known to the land, and are no longer coined; the recent coinage of nickel five-cent and three-cent pieces is insignificant, while the coinage of the cent, last year, was something extraordinary. It was larger than in any year since 1854-5, $907,741 in value; the number of pieces was 36,774,160, all of them executed in Philadelphia.

Though it is alleged to be the prevailing fashion nowadays to believe nothing in particular in the way of religion, there never was such a time for church building, both in this country and in the British dominions. Two new Sees have of late come into being in England—Cornwall and Liverpool—both of which have been endowed to the amount of $15,000 a year, chiefly by private munificence, while a large proportion of the funds for the Cornish Cathedral are already subscribed. A writer says in the leading Church of England paper: "It is the first cathedral founded in this country, not only since the Reformation, but since the days of the early Plantagenet Kings; a symbol of the life which thrills in the English Church and a sign of the large-heartedness and faith of its builder." It does not, indeed, stand altogether alone. The new Cathedral of Edinburgh, the enthusiastic efforts of the people of St. John's to complete the Cathedral of Newfoundland, the foundation of the cathedral at Melbourne, and the preparation for building a cathedral at Lahore, are all signs of a trust in Gon's providence. The cathedral at Edinburgh is due to the munificence of two maiden ladies named WALKER; Lady ROLLS subscribed $200,000 toward the Bishopric of Truro. An anonymous donor sent the new Bishop of Liverpool $5,000 to defray all his preliminary expenses on induction, and probably some Liverpudlian millionaires will soon give or bequeath funds for a noble edifice.

HOLLINGSHED tells in his "Chronicles" how JULIUS III., sitting at dinner, pointed to a peacock which he had not touched and said: "Keepe this cold peacocke for me against supper, and let me sup in the garden, for I shall have guestes." So when supper came and "among the hot peacockes he saw not his cold peacocke brought to his table, the Pope, after his wonted manner, most horribly blaspheming, fell into an extreme rage. Whereupon one of his Cardinals said: 'Iest not your Holiness, I pray you, be so moved with a matter of so small weight.' Then JULIUS, the Pope, answered and said: 'What! If Gon was so angry for one apple that he cast our first parents out of Paradise for the sinne, why may not I, being his Vicar, be angry, then, for a peacocke; sithens, a peacocke is greater than an apple?'" There is no danger of any repetition of such an incident at the Vatican to-day. Indeed, gluttony is almost an obsolete vice. Among European monarchs, for instance, there is not one to-day notoriously addicted to the pleasures of the table. Fifty years ago there were many people in England and France who were notorious in this respect, whereas to-day we have to go to Germany for a renowned glutton in the person of the illustrious Chancellor. In England excess in eating or drinking is not, among the higher class, the vice of the period. The last particularly notable dinner giver, so far as the eating was concerned, was Lord FORTY, who died about twelve years ago. In Paris, Lord LYONS, who has a private secretary, manager of his house, deeply addicted to gastronomy, gives superlative dinners, and numbers of the wealthy there have real *artistes* in their kitchens, but they do not live to eat, as did Lord GUILFORD, so felicitously described by BOSWELL, who invites Fulham to dinner, *ete à tête*, and says, as the dessert is placed on the table, "I have dined well, but"—here came a deep sigh—"we cannot dine again until to-morrow! Would to Heaven that I might have one boon—perpetual appetite—a digestive heart which renewed its virginity every time it was touched. Alas, for the instability of human enjoyment. But now that we have no immediate hope to anticipate, let us cultivate the pleasures of memory. What thought you of that *cane à la Dauphine?*" A famous poulterer is said to have retained the valuable custom of Lord SEFTON by always sending him chickens with two "liver-wings"—a luxurious chicken being disposed of to cajole customers. Lord SAYE AND SELE, Lord SEFTON'S contemporary, out-Seftoned SEFTON. Sea and land were searched to gratify the palate of this nineteenth century VITELLIUS. On one occasion an omelet composed entirely of the eggs of the golden pheasant was served at one of his breakfasts. He had, indeed, an amazing stomach and head. A new servant came to him for orders just as he was going out to dinner, and was astounded at being told: "Place two bottles of sherry by my bedside and call me the day after to-morrow." LOUIS XVIII. was not surpassed by many, so far as eating went. Between the courses he used to be exclusively supplied with a dish of little pork-cutlets dressed in a peculiar manner, which he ate, just as an appetizer, with his fingers, the end-bone being scraped quite clean. A Mr. ROBINSON, about the same period, ruined himself by extravagant gluttony of the most elaborate kind, and committed suicide, being the most extreme case on record in modern times.

Bishop COXE is not altogether satisfied with the manner in which the revision of the Bible has been carried on, and complains in the *Churchman* that the English revisers have not availed themselves of the services of American Episcopalians, as they should have done. One of the rules adopted by the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury in May, 1870, was that, without reference to nation or religion, the commission nominated by the Province, of its own members, should be at liberty to invite the co-operation of any persons eminent for scholarship. Bishop COXE, after citing the rules then adopted, deplores "the assumption of the Province thus to empower a few of its own members to act for the English-speaking world, and for other Anglican provinces and communions, and, not less, the unrestrained invitation which a more limited body were thus authorized to give to Jews—not to say 'Turks, Infidels, and heretics'—under the last of these resolves." If the rules have been observed with scrupulous fidelity, it is possible that the result will be worthy of the highest commendation. "But in point of fact, what but the most serious forebodings can affect a catholic mind, when it is stated with applause in our American periodicals that under the rule for inviting external aid, not here and there a Jesuit or a Martyr, but many representative men of a divided Christianity, have been organized as coworkers with our own community in *reviewing* our hereditary Bible?" The devout Bishop has the most deferential respect for the piety and scholarship of the eminent persons summoned to this co-operation; but "as organized co-workers in our own liturgical matters, we must, with due regard for their personal merits, enter a most reluctant but conscientious protest." If this were a purely literary work handed over to the world as a gift to Christian learning, the case would be different. "But when we are asked to accept such counsels for the revision of our own Lectionary, if not in adopting a substitute for our golden version, it seems only the part of common prudence to object. It is the instinct of self-preservation." The Bishop then comes to "a very painful part of this history." He complains of "the *taxation* of our appointed *text* and previous *have in Attention* for our brethren of the Province of Canterbury," and declares that that province "was bound, by every consideration of catholic principle and of international courtesy, to act for America only through *our own Church* as a sister Church, and the only body on this continent in full communion with their own primate." In reviewing the facts of the case, the Bishop mentions that in August, 1870, Dr. JOSIAH ADAMS, the eminent Baptist divine and one of the British revisers, arrived in New-York, with a letter from Bishop ELLICOTT, authorizing him to open negotiations for the formation of an American committee of revision. *At the request of Dr. ADAMS, Dr. SCHAFF*, who, Bishop COXE remarks, "has long been a prominent figure in the 'German Reformed' communion," prepared a draft of rules for co-operation and a list of names of Biblical scholars whose services would be valuable. Dr. SCHAFF was subsequently empowered by the British committee to select and invite scholars from non-Episcopal Churches to take part in the work. It was not until January, 1871, after the steps just mentioned had been taken, that the American Bishops, as Bishop COXE complains, "received an invitation to adopt a foregone conclusion, and to accept 'fellowship' with the Convocation of Canterbury in their undertaking." This invitation was declined as being only a barren compliment, and, furthermore, as not being properly authorized. "Any one," says the Bishop, "might as well have proceeded to 'fill out the list' without the ceremony of calling upon members of the American Episcopate at that stage of the affair to supplement the work of Drs. ADAMS and SCHAFF in taking action for the American share in the revision." Many people will take a more liberal view of this important work than does the learned Bishop of Western New-York, and will think that, as the Bible is the common property of all Christians, the best Biblical scholars should be summoned to its revision, whatever may be their denomination.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Senator EDMUNDS is to address the Garfield and Arthur Club of Vergennes, Vt., on Wednesday evening next.

The time of the Greenback State Convention at Syracuse, to nominate candidates for Presidential Electors and Judge of the Court of Appeals, has been changed from July 27 to Aug. 17, to accommodate the farmers, as is alleged.

Three Democratic State Conventions are to be held this week—Ohio, in Cleveland, on Tuesday; Missouri, in Jefferson City, on Wednesday, and Vermont, in Burlington, on Thursday. The California Greenback Convention is to be held in San Francisco on Wednesday, and the Illinois colored men's in Springfield on Tuesday.

Vice-President WHEELER is still at his home in Malone, notwithstanding the many reports to the contrary, and says that after taking his vacation he will do his part in the hard work of the campaign. He speaks very highly of both candidates on the Republican Presidential ticket, and believes New-York can be carried for them.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* claims that the First Congressional District of Indiana is Democratic by 1,900 majority by counties, but admits that as the Republicans will probably nominate the Hon. William S. Holman for re-election, he will use up that majority and more too. While Mr. Holman is an active Republican, says this Democratic writer, the people of his district are his friends.

An esteemed Democratic morning contemporary is saddened by the persistency of some of the Republican papers in saying that the United States is a Nation, and plaintively appeals to them to "drop the practice," and "not offend against the rules of grammar and the teaching of the fathers." But there seems to be a precedent. Even the worldly may read that the wages of sin is death. This, by the way, explains why the Democratic Party is moribund. And a Republican paper may occasionally be permitted to say that the United States is a Nation—kept such by the opponents of the Democracy.

GENERAL NOTES.

Walt Whitman is lying very ill at the residence of Dr. Buck, in London, Ontario.

Boston will deposit in Faneuil Hall the flag recently presented to it by the City of New-Orleans.

Ex-Congressman John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, sustained a fracture of the hip by being thrown from a carriage at Nahant on Friday.

The City of Chicago claims that the revised returns of the census show that it has a population of 503,304, and it is very happy that it exceeds half a million.

The Chicago *Times* claims that that city is now the third city of the Union, "for Brooklyn is nothing more than a mammoth New-York boarding-house."

Mr. William McDowell, the census enumerator for the Town of Clarno, Green County, Wis., is 76 years old, and yet performed all his duties on foot, visiting every family in the town, and doing all his writing without the aid of glasses.

One of those profound Boston newspapers has come to the conclusion that if the President of the United States felt in proportion to his place as big as a policeman in a new uniform, he would grow round-shouldered trying to dodge the clouds.

Judge A. J. Booty, who presided at the Currie trial, has sent a copy of his charge to the editor of a Georgia paper, with the remark that he desires it to be seen that he is "not responsible for the improper verdict, if it indeed be improper."

The revenue of the Chicago Post Office from all sources for the year ending June 30 last was $1,051,018, against $1,074,697 for the year ending June 30, 1879. The total expense of the office, including the free delivery of mail matter, was $477,594.

The Town of Hollis, N. H., intends to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement on the 1st day of September next, and all non-resident natives and descendants of natives and all former citizens are invited to be present and take part in the festivities.

Mr. Thomas H. Johnson, of Crawfordsville, Ind., whose son was recently killed by a toy pistol in the hands of a playmate, has entered suit for $5,000 damages against George Binford, proprietor of a variety store at which the pistol was bought. It is claimed that, under the statutes of Indiana prohibiting the sale of fire-arms to minors, damages can be recovered.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Register* says that it does not deny that brave men sometimes habitually carry concealed weapons, for it knows that such is the fact, but it does assert, with entire truth, that it takes the bravest and coolest of men not to abuse the consciousness of being armed among their fellow-men; and it holds that the ordinary run of mankind are not fair enough, and cool enough, and chivalric enough, when they come in conflict with others, to be permitted to indulge in the pernicious habit of carrying deadly weapons, and especially concealed ones.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS FOR GARFIELD.

From the Pilot-ery (Penn.) Commercial.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., July 15.—At the organization of the Garfield and Arthur club in this city Wednesday night, 141 persons signed the roll. Of these, nine have heretofore voted with the Democratic Party. Their names are published, and they are well known. Another club was organized by the Republicans in the west end of the city the same night. Among the members are six heretofore straight-out Democrats, and one of the leading Greenbackers in the county, and a delegate to the Chicago Convention that nominated WEAVER. The latter was also formerly a Democrat, and had a leg in the rebel Army. They all say Garfield is good enough for them. In the three other Republican clubs of the city and county there are several heretofore active Democrats. These

LONDON PERSONAL GOSSIP

THE FATE OF DRAMATIC AND LITERARY CIRCLES

FEW POETS IN LONDON—AMERICAN NOTORIETY—LITERARY NEWS OF THE WEEK

LONDON, July 2.—The Fourth of July has nearly and curious celebrations of Lon- don year. Americans are together and in- portant Campus. The music hesitated and "re- portant" dinner party was a thousand fathers. There were "fathers" who were celebrating "Father" the day was celebrated. Thirteen "Father" was a toast to the mention of re- spondents. We were in doubt on this side as to the extent of a party's Opposition to the Government. Mr. Bancroft's error of London. We were in doubt on this side as to the extent of a party's Opposition to the Government. Mr. Bancroft's error of London. We were in doubt on this side as to the extent of a party's Opposition to the Government. Mr. Bancroft's error

IT is the friends of Mr. Bancroft's error- to which may be made distinct and remark- able. The "Times" of January, 1851, in "Current Topics," "Fifty years at any time previously to the pre- sent day," and "Fifty years at any time previously to the pre- sent day," and "Fifty years at any time previously to the pre- sent day," and

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

BLACK ATOCITOCA

HER MEMORABLE REMEDY OF DR KARR.

HE'S A GARGANTUAN—MARRIAGE LETTER CHILDREN TRAINED INTO HEADACHES.

From London Truth.

"I hear that the Countess of Dashwood has had a terrible fall," remarked Mrs. Bellamy, as she poured out the tea.

"Yes, I am sorry to say she has," replied Mrs. Hamilton. "She was riding in the Park, and her horse shied at a perambulator, and threw her on her head. She was taken home insensible, and I am afraid she will be laid up for some time."

"Poor thing! I am so sorry for her," said Mrs. Bellamy. "I suppose she will have to put off her dance?"

"Yes, I am afraid she will," said Mrs. Hamilton. "She was so looking forward to it, and had got such a pretty dress for it. I am sure I don't know what she will do with her children, for she has a large family, and I don't suppose she will like to disappoint them."

"Oh, I should not trouble about that," said Mrs. Bellamy. "I am sure they will enjoy themselves very much without her. I am always glad when I am not asked to children's parties, for I find them very tiresome. I am sure I don't know why people will have children's parties. I suppose it is because they have children themselves, and they think it is the only way they can get a little amusement for them."

"I am sure I don't know," said Mrs. Hamilton. "I am very fond of children myself, and I always enjoy a children's party, but I quite agree with you that many people have children's parties because they have children themselves, and not because they think their own children will enjoy them. I am sure I have been to many children's parties where I have not seen a single child enjoying itself, and I am sure I have often left a house with a splitting headache after having been to a children's party."

"I am sure I have," said Mrs. Bellamy. "I remember once going to a children's party at the Duchess of Dorchester's, and I never was so bored in my life. The children were all dressed up in fancy dresses, and were all playing games which I could not understand, and I felt so old and so out of it that I thought I should never get home again. I am sure I would much rather have had a dance for grown-up people, for then I should have had some one to talk to, and should not have felt so lonely."

"I am sure you would," said Mrs. Hamilton. "I remember going to a children's party at the Duchess of Dorchester's, and I was placed next to a little girl who was dressed as a Dutch doll, and I could not get a word out of her all the afternoon, for she would only say 'Yes' or 'No' to everything I said to her, and I felt so angry with her mother for having dressed her up in such a way that she could not talk to any one. I am sure I would much rather have had a dance for grown-up people, for then I should have had some one to talk to, and should not have felt so lonely."

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THE SULTAN OF TURKEY

From the London Truth.

A friend of mine who has just returned from Turkey, and who had occasion to be several times with the sultan, was struck with the extreme nervousness of his Majesty. He constantly twitches his head and shoulders, and has a habit of looking behind him, as if he were afraid of being attacked from the rear. He is also very suspicious, and will not allow any one to approach him unless he is searched. Even the Queen of England, when she visited Constantinople, was not allowed to approach the sultan until she had been searched by the eunuchs in attendance upon him. Before the sultan will eat any food it is first given to a dog, and if the animal does not die in a few minutes the sultan will partake of the food. He is very fond of dogs, and has a large number of them in the palace. He is also very fond of cats, and has a number of them in the palace. He is very fond of children, and has a large family. He is very fond of his wives, and has a large number of them. He is very fond of his children, and has a large family. He is very fond of his wives, and has a large number of them. He is very fond of his children, and has a large family. He is very fond of his wives, and has a large number of them.

THE NOMINATION

From the London Standard.

Last month a small number of the Madrid in spain celebrated, with some solemnity, the four hundredth anniversary of the Holy Inquisition's existence. On the 1st of June, 1481, the Spanish Cortes, then assembled at Toledo, adopted a proposition of Isabella, which would in course of time place the Catholic Church in Spain completely under the control of the Crown. By the 15th of June, 1481, the Spanish Cortes had passed a law to the effect that a majority of their numbers, that co-operation

SHIPPING.

EASTERN SEA-COAST ROUTE

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL DUBLIN BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

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AND UNBROKEN STATE RAIL ROUTE.

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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

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$3 TO BOSTON VIA NEWPORT LINE

FOR SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

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NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND.

MANHATTAN BEACH,

LONG BEACH.

ROCKAWAY BEACH,

STARIN'S GLEN ISLAND,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No auction sales were held at the Exchange on Saturday, July 17. The business of the past week calls for no special mention, the market having been dull and inactive, and the transactions confined entirely to sales of a legal character. The total value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, July 17, pursuant to public sale, as against $28,675, the amount for the previous six business days.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following auction sales are announced:

Tuesday, (Monday) July 19.

By Richard V. Harnett, Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 92, No. 41 Lexington-av., west side, 125 feet north of 30th-st.

Wednesday, July 20.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, James R. Morrison, Esq., Referee, of the three four-story brick buildings and one three-story brick building, with plot of land 80.7 by 100 by 80 by 98.5, Nos. 111 and 113 West 30th-st., north side, 125 feet west of 6th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Russell, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20.7 by 100.5, No. 70 West 46th-st., south side, 80.7 feet east of 6th-av.; also, similar sale, Reuben Maguire, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.1 by 100.10 by 124.8 by 171.4 by 140, on Fulton-st. and southwest corner of Independence-av., Sunset Park.

Thursday, July 22.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 13 East 31st-st., north side, 75 feet east of Madison-av.

Saturday, July 24.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward C. Graves, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 16.10 by 100, No. 61 Perry-st., northeast corner of 10th-av.

By John H. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, of two five-story frame dwellings, with lots each 16.8 by 100.10, Nos. 218 and 220 East 121st-st., south side, 175 feet east of 3d-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 17.

Brannan, W. W. s. e. 50 ft. n. of Union-sq., 50x
Hoyt, John Mountony and wife to R. Corbett, 100.11 s. e. cor. 5th-av. and 16th-st., 25x100
Kaufman Mandell and wife to A. Falls, 25x80
Beckman-st., No. 75, RICHARD ALVIN, W. 20x100
Bowne, Winslow and wife to Hudson, s. w. cor. 1st-av. & 50 ft. w. of 8th-av., Simon Johnson
Cornegan and wife to Anna Wenger, 20x100
Kerrigan and wife to Bridget Kerrigan, 20x100
Lyon, Matthew C., Sheriff, to Bowron to the Mayor, &c., 20x100
Parsons, Alfred and wife to John Mc., 20x100
Parsons Alfred and wife to John Mc., 20x100
Richard J. Arnold to P. F. Boyle, 25x100
Smith, s. s. 224-ft. e. of Lexington-av., 2 months
Crook, William R., and wife to William H. Hamilton, s. e. cor. 46th-st. & 1st-av., 6 months
Fanning, Spencer to Margaret Kinnin, 21.2x57.6, 19th-st., w. of Avenue B
Hamilton, Robert to August E. Dahl, 20x100.5, s. s. 56th-st., w. of 8th-av., 6 years
Jerome, Clara H., and husband to Hamburg Savings Bank, 1 lot, s. s. 56th-st., 100.5 w. of Madison-av., 1 year
King, Mary M., to William H. Beebe, s. s. 125th-st., 100 w. of 3d-av., 2 years
Polly, James, to Jas. Mahaffy, & w. cor. of Lexington-av. and 62d-st., 2 years
Same to Same, same property, 2 years
Wampole, Anne, to John Steingruber, s. s. 42d-st., e. of 9th-av., 7 years

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Abraham, Benjamin, to John H. Whitson, Bradley, David C., Receiver, &c., to Charles S. Holmes
Same to Same
Same to Same
Holmes, Charles S., to Margaret L. M. Stone
Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, to John A. Johnson and another, Executors, &c.
Noel, Virginia A., to John T. Lord, Trustee, &c.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; understands her business; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 107 West 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROMISED COOK OF SOUPS, Cakes, &c., in a private house; leading Italian dishes. Call at No. 107 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; IN A PRIVATE FAMILY City & Protestant woman; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; good Baker; City reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av., one flight back scrub.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; WILL DO cooking and washing and ironing by the day. Call at No. 404 6th-av.; up two flights.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO GO OUT BY the day; City reference. Call at No. 209 West 42d-st., 2d flight.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CITY OR country. Call for two days, at present employer's, No. 9 West 40th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WISHES FEW MORE EN-gagements; by the week; understands cutting, fitting, and trimming; latest styles; $1 per day. Call at No. 407 East 50th-st. near 2d-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German young woman; cuts and fits; stylish hair dresser; first class; or would go as seamstress; City reference. Call two days, at No. 216 East 39th-st.; 2d flight, rear.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; CAPT-ital nurse; has full charge of an infant from birth; very good with children; would prefer to go with them; good City reference. Call at No. 704 6th-av., 23 1st floor.

NURSE.—BY A CONSISTENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; sews and assists in chamber-work; can bring the best of City reference. Call at No. 209 West 42d-st., 2d flight.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN girl; to do plain sewing and take care of children; City or country. Call at No. 1,959 Broadway, 2d floor, front, Room 21.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO LEARN LAUNDRY work; would like to assist in chamber-work. Call at No. 305 East 60th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a grown child; good City reference. Call at No. 344 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—FIRST CLASS; THOROUGHLY understands cutting and making; can furnish best of City reference. Call at No. 209 West 42d-st., 2d flight, rear.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS by the day; $2 per day; also ironing by the week; City reference. Mrs. Byrnes, No. 307 51st-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—COOK.—BY A first-class, understands care of good horses, carriages, &c.; good, careful driver; who is a good gardener; understands care of fruit and flowers; best City reference. Call or address No. 10 Jones-st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE; can, if so required, live out; man is a good coachman and gardener; wife is a competent cook; good reference as to character will show. Address J. B., Box No. 227 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SIN-gle man; understands care and management of horses; thoroughly good, careful driver; willing and obliging; wages moderate; good recommendations. Address Coachman, Box No. 244 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, CITY OR country, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; good driver; can be highly recommended as to character, from present employer. Call or address No. 505 Studer-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands the business; nine years' excellent City reference. Call or address, F. C., No. 344 5th-av., 21 Harrison Flats.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRI-vate family; can come well recommended; fifth year with present employer. Call or address at his private stable, No. 232 West 15th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN THAT THOROUGHLY understands his business; six years' references from last employer. Address W. H. Harrison street, No. 31 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A MAR-ried man; without children; thoroughly understands all kinds of farming and gardening; first-class dairyman; good steward; keep cows. Address Farmer, Box No. 1,959 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN; understands his business thoroughly; good reference. Address F. K., Box No. 1,959 Broadway.

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LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL.

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No. 4 EAST 56TH-ST.—FRONT ROOM ON

TWO SUITES OF LARGE, PLEASANT

No. 23 8TH-AV., CORNER 10TH-ST.—

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No. 14 EAST 30D-ST., MADISON AND 5TH

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

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No. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—ELEGANT PAR-

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DURING the PAST SEASON THIS HOTEL has been ENLARGED. OVER FIFTY PRIVATE PARLORS and BALCONY-ROOMS, with BATHS, &c., ADDED; the EXTERIOR WHOLLY REBUILT, and the INTERIOR ELEGANTLY REFITTED and REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT.

ROOMS, &c., CAN BE HAD on APPLICATION at the PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

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BONDS OF $1,000 AND $500 EACH.

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ESTABLISHED 14 YEARS.

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ORGANS.—$175, PIANOS, $195 UP; SECOND-

A FINE DAY AT THE ISLAND

COOLING BREEZES, GOOD BATHING, AND A BIG CROWD.

WHERE ONE PLEBEIAN, THE POLITICIAN, AND THE ARISTOCRAT CAN MEET ON STUDDED—A RHODE ISLANDER'S REFLECTIONS ON CLAM-BAKES.

The Coney Island boats and the different lines of steam-cars which run from Brooklyn to the island, deposited by the sea-shore a crowd of people yesterday which was estimated at 50,000. Of this number about 10,000 were landed at the Iron Pier, and the gate-keepers on that marine hotel were kept busy from morning to night. The Kill Von Kull, which left West Twenty-third-street at 9 in the morning, was comfortably filled with passengers when she cast loose from Pier No. 8, her last stopping place in this City, and the afternoon boats were so packed that locomotion on the decks or in the saloons was a matter of difficulty. For the last two Sundays the trip down the Bay was anything but pleasant on account of the calm on the water, but yesterday an agreeable change was experienced. A delicious breeze blew in from the ocean, cooling the brows of the passengers who were fleeing from the heat of the City, and creating tiny waves on the water which gave promise of a lively surf at the island. At the Iron Pier this breeze was stronger, and when the passengers landed they found an atmosphere brimful of ozone, and delightfully cool and refreshing. Hundreds who went to Coney Island yesterday did not leave the pier, preferring its accommodations, which could be enjoyed in quiet, to seeking pleasure by wandering from beach to beach. The central location of the pier affords a most excellent view from the West End to Brighton Beach, so that the greater part of Coney Island passes in review at this point from sunrise to sunset. Accommodation is provided to minister to every creature comfort, and an excellent band furnishes music during the afternoon and evening. The water in the vicinity is constantly filled with bathers, and the steamers, which arrive about every half hour loaded down with passengers, add to the interest and variety of the scene. Indeed, the Iron Pier is Coney Island itself served up in a small and convenient compass, and those persons who object to too much exercise can find here all the amusement and healthful recreation that they desire.

Coney Island is the most cosmopolitan of watering-places, and among the thousands who visit it daily are to be found representatives of all nationalities and all classes. There is room enough for all, and there are special accommodations for all. The entire island is free to anybody, but by a natural law, which seems to work perfectly, no one class of people interferes with another, and each groups itself in its proper place. From the West End to the Iron Pier and West Brighton, the poorer classes congregate. They pass these bounds in parties, and penetrate to the Manhattan and Oriental; but only as sight-seers. Their curiosity gratified, they return, naturally, to the beach where they can find company of their own order. West Brighton, to an observer of human nature, is the most interesting portion of Coney Island. Bathing pavilions and booths line the beaches, and the lager-beer saloons are filled with an orderly, but merry, crowd. Every pavilion has its lunch tables free to all visitors, and here mechanics and their wives and young laborers and their sweethearts gather together, and enjoy the music of the orchestra as heartily as the more aristocratic patrons of the Manhattan and Oriental. All kinds of cheap amusements, such as dancing, minstrel performances, and electric head, find their harvest in this section. From West Brighton to Brighton is a kind of neutral territory, where all classes of people pass each other on the Concourse. At Brighton the Brooklyn politicians and well-to-do people congregate. Passing beyond, at the Manhattan and Oriental Hotels, the aristocratic ground is reached and plebeian lunch-tables disappear altogether. There is a frigidity about the very air here which drives the poorer classes away after simply gazing at the grand hotels, and they return voluntarily to the west end of the island, where the surroundings are more in keeping with their notions of pleasure. These natural divisions of New-York's great watering-place are particularly noticeable on Sundays, when the crowds of visitors are so enormous, and it is one of the beauties of Coney Island that all classes can have find just the kind of amusement and recreation which their nature craves.

A serious attempt is being made to establish the Rhode Island clam-bake as a permanent feature of Coney Island, and there are no less than five sheds, called by courtesy "cafés," where this luxury is said to be served up in true Down East style. Now, the average New-Yorker knows nothing about a Rhode Island clam-bake, and it is amusing to watch his movements as he gulps down a mouthful of clams and mud combined, which ought to choke a horse. It requires a great deal of native genius, combined with skill, which can only be acquired by practice under an accomplished teacher, to take a baked clam from its steaming shell and clean it so that it is fit to eat. Of six persons who sat at table with THE TIMES's reporter yesterday, four made their dinners principally on warm sand and the tough skin which surrounds the necks of clams, and then went away breathing anathema against clam-bakes. Your genuine Down Easter begins to learn the method of preparing his clams for eating early in life, and it is a difficult task to teach an full-grown man the science. There is a legend to the effect that clam-bakes originated with Roger Williams, and that he forced his followers to open and clean their own clams, in order to inculcate humility. The bake was found to be good, and now all Rhode Islanders pass their Summers with dirty fingers and clam laden stomachs. The attempt to transplant this custom to New-York may succeed, but the experiment is a risky one at best. New-Yorkers should remember that with the thin film covering the head of a clam has its uses it was never made for the human stomach.

A fine breeze was blowing in from the ocean yesterday, and the surf was one of those in which old bathers delight to plunge. During the afternoon the beach was crowded with promenaders, and the water with men, women, and children, who danced and played in the surf, some of them for a much longer time than the laws of health pronounce wise. The peddlers, whose name is legion, did a rushing business, and the cows supplied oceans of milk to thirsty children. Everywhere enjoyment was the order of the day. Lager beer was drank in enormous quantities, but there was no disorder noted in any part of the island during the day.

At Manhattan Beach the usual divine service was held in the morning, the Rev. Thomas Armitage, of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, in this City, officiating. The music, a cornet and four French horns, was under the direction of P. S. Gilmore. A congregation of about 200 ladies and gentlemen listened attentively to the sermon, which was based on Psalms cxiv. 15: "Happy is that people whose God is the Lord." The new Catholic Church of the Guardian Angels, on Ocean Parkway, between Brighton and West Brighton, was opened for the first time yesterday morning, and mass was celebrated by Father James. A large congregation attended. Gen. McClellan and family, of New-Jersey, and Gen. MacMahon and family, are stopping at the Brighton.

ON THE ROCKAWAY SHORE.

About 15,000 persons went down to Rockaway yesterday, to escape from the City's heat—8,000 or 10,000 of them by R. Connell White's line of boats, and the remainder by rail, and by the little steamer Twilight, that carried passengers for 25 cents for the round trip. Everybody who went by water found a delightful breeze on the ocean, almost too cool, and the sea comfortably smooth. At the big new hotel, which is not yet open, workmen were busy hammering away, and fanning the fire apparatus, throwing a stream of water 40 or 50 feet high. There were no signs of an immediate opening of this hotel, but more than two-thirds of the steam-boat passengers landed at the hotel pier to take a look at the big building. The second landing lands to the Brighton part of Rockaway, where the side-shows are and the small restaurants. The third landing, some distance up the inlet, is a novelty to the every-day sea-side resorts, on account of its almost total desertion. There are three or four hotels there, with an average of about two guests to each hotel. For the very reason it is the pleasantest part of Rockaway. A great many of well-known New-York families were seen on the Rockaway beach and around the hotels, but no robberies were reported to the Police up the time that the last boat left.

MR. BEECHER'S LAST SERMON.

SOME CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS WHOM PLYMOUTH'S PASTOR HAS MET.

Plymouth Church was well filled yesterday when the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher began his last sermon before taking his Summer vacation, and the preacher seemed much more solemn and subdued in manner than usual. Mr. Beecher announced that the Rev. Mr. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J., would preach in Plymouth Church next Sunday morning. He, himself, he said, was about to preach his last sermon until October. His infirmity of "hay fever" usually came upon him in August. Before that he intended to make a brief tour of the lake region of the North-west, and then go to the mountains, "and from the mountains," said he, "I shall not descend until late in September. The Friday night prayer-meeting will be held this week as usual." Mr. Beecher took his text from St. John vi.: 35: "And Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life; he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." This utterance was among Christ's latest words, and was spoken while He was holding conversation with the scholars and officers of the Jewish Church. Of all Christ's titles, that of a loaf of bread, Mr. Beecher thought, was the strangest. That a loaf of bread should be a symbol of Christ was remarkable. Yet hardly any other title given him was more admirable. We did not want a God who is far off, a God of the universe, but we wanted our God. We wanted a sense of a God who was equal to our individual and personal necessities. A loaf of bread was not much in itself, but when we had eaten it the heart got some of it, the liver some, the blood some, the muscles some, and every fibre and particle of the human body some. "And nothing," said the preacher, "does this so universally as bread, and when one gets God, every single element of his nature is touched and quickened." Then, too, there is hardly anything so universal as bread. Civilized or uncivilized, learned or unlearned, high or low, rich or poor, bond or free, Christian or heathen —everybody eats bread. It was a title which needed no interpretation. When God exhibits himself as one who feeds the human soul and body and life of every man, we have a symbol that every man can understand.

The divine nature, Mr. Beecher continued, goes forth supplying food to the human soul, both consciously and unconsciously. It acts upon us in two ways; one is generically, and the other requires a recognition and co-operation of the human soul. The generic action is going on all the time. The child under its mother's care receives a thousand influences it knows nothing of. But, besides these, there are a great many influences which are recognised and obvious, and cannot go on without co-operation. Besides the generic influence there is an influence which mingles one mind with another—a reciprocity of noble souls, which is a faint type of what we call communion with God. There is a feeding unconsciously and a feeding consciously. Mr. Beecher went on to say that his own observation and experience as a minister of the Gospel had been sad. He had found very few persons who were Christians, who were much more than moralists. They had become perplexed and bisheartened by the endless discussions of theologians, and they had finally said, "Well, we never can tell just what is the truth and who we can believe. We will just do as near right as we know how, and let the rest go." This resolution, the Plymouth Pastor thought, had some meat in it and was a good deal better than nothing, but it was on a pretty low plane.

Another class of Christians, Mr. Beecher had found, believed there was a God, but He was a God to be revealed. Their God was a hope. They believed they had a Saviour 1,800 years ago, and that some time in the future He would be revealed to them. Of a present Saviour they knew nothing. Other Christians believed in a dynastic Christ. They spent their lives in laborious argument about questions they knew nothing of and never will know about. They discussed without observation or experience in realms where nothing can be known without observation and experience. There were multitudes who would go to the stake on the divinity of Christ, but it was not the divinity of Christ in us—as revealed to us. It was a dynastic and arithmetic Christ. Their conception of Him was as a rod of iron with which to break the heads of adversaries. "I don't mean," said Mr. Beecher, "that inquiry should not go on in this field, but it is a direction in which there is very little bread to be got. You must take your own provisions along. Another class of Christians accepted Christ not so much upon what He had revealed himself to be as upon the result of a philosophical inquiry as to how He came to be what He was. There are some who would lie on a sick couch, and when the doctor came and prescribed pills for them, they would say, "Doctor, what are the component parts of this pill?' and enter at once upon a discussion as to what was the correct theory of how the elements of the pills acted upon the fever. Then they would ask what school the physician belonged to, and when he answered "to the school that cures," they would say, "Oh, that won't do, Doctor. We can't risk our philosophy on the mere hope of getting well."

"There are thousands of men reasoning just so as to Christ," Mr. Beecher continued. "Christ comes to them to save them, but they say it won't be safe to trust in the Saviour without finding out something about Him. It is not necessary that we should be able to reason philosophically as to who Christ is, and how He is able to save us. All we need to know is that Jesus Christ knows how it is that He can save those who put their trust in Him." Mr. Beecher announced that he was not anxious about his own salvation. "I know I am saved," he said. "If any one loves God I do, and for His sake I love what is noble and good, day after day and night after night." He closed by saying that the highest communion of his Christian ministry was to have word sent back to him from the death-bed of a Christian: "Tell Mr. Beecher that the view of Christ as he has preached Him to me, has sustained me to the end."

EX-SENATOR CHRISTIANCY'S SON.

A young man, who said his name was John H. Christiancy, was committed to the Kings County Inebriates' Home, on Saturday, by Justice Bloom, of Brooklyn, under peculiar circumstances. He went to the Justice in the morning, giving his name as above, and said he was a lawyer, and a son of ex-Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, now United States Minister to Peru, showing letters to confirm his statement. During a long conversation with Justice Bloom young Christiancy declared that the filling for strong drink had obtained such a mastery over him that he was compelled to get the Justice to send him to the Inebriates' Home until his taste could be cured. He said he had once got himself committed to a similar institution in Binghamton, and once in Philadelphia. He had not been long in Brooklyn, and was boarding at a lodging-house on Main-street, and was without friends or money. He thought his father would pay his board in the Home if he was told his condition. It was then arranged that one of the court officers should swear out a warrant charging Christiancy, "on information and belief," with being an habitual drunkard, and Justice Bloom then committed him to the Home for six months. Christiancy started for the Home to deliver his commitment in person.

A VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

The "Republican Political Hand-book," just published by Mr. Henry O'Connor, is a volume of about 100 pages, filled with easily digested information for the use of speakers and others about to take part in campaign work. It is divided into seven parts, and embraces the doings of the Forty-fifth Congress and the last extra session, each of the discussions being supported by references to the Congressional Record, and such standard Republican newspapers as The New-York Times. Among the topics treated are: "The Democratic Party as the Party of Obstruction." "Resumption and Specie Payment." "Southern War Claims." "The Fraud in Maine." and "The Solid South." To many public men this book will be an invaluable assistant, and its circulation cannot but strengthen the belief of the people in the proposition that the Republican Party, both by its traditions and record, is the only safe party to which to intrust the affairs of the Nation.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Capt. William Arther, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Hon. William O. Goodloe, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Donald McInnes, of Hamilton, Canada; Charles R. Perkins, Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company, and James Gordon Bennett are at the Brevoort House.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

RED TAPE HAS SOME USES.

A FUNERAL DELAYED AND A HINT GIVEN THE UNDERTAKING FRATERNITY.

Casper Leisener, a German, who lived with his family at No. 71 Mangin-street, died Friday last at the St. Catharine Hospital, Brooklyn, E. D., from inoculation. His family engaged the services of Joseph Mueller, an undertaker, of No. 98 Pitt-street, to remove the body to this City and prepare it for the funeral, which was set down for yesterday afternoon. Mueller sent two of his assistants to Brooklyn for the body. At the hospital the remains were delivered to them, together with a certificate of death signed by the attending surgeon. Instead of applying to the Brooklyn Health Department for a permit to bring the body to this City, as required by the Sanitary Code, they drove direct to the ferry at the foot of Grand-street. They were halted at the ferry and asked for their permit. They exhibited a permit granted by *Dr. John T. Nagle, Registrar of Vital Statistics of this City, for the interment of Jacob Stein*, who died suddenly on Friday at No. 249 Delancey-street, and whose interment was also in charge of the undertaker Mueller. The permit was not closely examined by the man at the ferry gate, and had the desired effect. The remains were taken to No. 71 Mangin-street, and the preparations for the funeral proceeded. Saturday afternoon Mueller went to the office of the Brooklyn Board of Health with the death certificate of Liesener, and applied for a permit to inter the remains in the Lutheran Cemetery. It was then discovered that the body had been removed to this City without a proper permit, in violation of the Sanitary Code, and the Deputy Commissioner therefore refused to grant the desired burial permit, and told him to apply to the Health Department of this City. He furnished him with a letter to Dr. Nagle, in which he admitted that everything about the case so far as the cause of death was concerned was all right, and that the only irregularity lay in the removal of the body without a permit.

Armed with this letter, Mueller called at the Bureau of Vital Statistics and applied for a burial permit. Col. Kraushaar, who was in charge, refused to grant it, as the death had not occurred in this City, but referred the perplexed undertaker to the Coroner's office. On making known his dilemma there, Coroner Herrman refused to interfere, as, the death not having occurred in this County, the case was beyond his jurisdiction. Meanwhile, the friends and relatives of the deceased and the members of a lodge to which he had belonged, who were assembled at the house, became impatient at the delay. Finally, Col. Kraushaar was induced to grant a permit allowing the body to be removed to Brooklyn, indorsing upon the permit: "Granted, subject to the directions of the Brooklyn Board of Health." The delayed burial then proceeded, and on arriving in Brooklyn the undertaker succeeded in obtaining a permit to inter the remains in the Lutheran Cemetery, as previously arranged. The undertaker is liable to a double prosecution for removing the body from Brooklyn and bringing it into this City without proper permission.

THE SWISS FESTIVAL.

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES AT JONES'S WOOD.

The cool and shady nooks of Jones's Wood echoed yesterday with the laughter and songs of the merry-making crowds who attended the fifth national festival of the United Swiss Benevolent Societies. It is estimated that over 2,000 people were present during the day and evening, and they found amusement in shooting at the rifle-ranges, firing balls at wooden figures, in promenading and romping about the woods, and in listening to the prize singing, and the concert. The festivities were opened in the afternoon, when speeches were made by the President, A. C. Hubler, and W. P. Molo. The company crowded the upper floor of the colosseum, which was gayly decorated with flags and banners, to listen to the band that was playing "William Tell." The societies who were present were the Helvetia Lodges and Maennerchor, Jura Maennerchor, Societe Tecinese, Conditers Society, Swiss Benevolent Society, Alpina, Grustli Vogein, Turnverein, Helvetienne, Flora, Grustli Maennerchor, of New-York and Paterson, New-York Schwing Club, Helvetia Maennerchor, of Paterson, and L'Orphéon Francais. There were also present representatives of the Boston societies. After the speaking and an overture by the band the competition in singing took place. The contestants were the Flora, Alpina, and Helvetia chorus of male and female voices, L'Orphéon Francais and the Jura, Gruetli, Helvetia, and Helvetienne chorus of male voices. The judges—Dr. Damrosch, and Messrs. Fanculi, Laurent, Mueller, and Morgan—after a long debate gave their decisions, but declined to make them known to the press. The prizes, which were on exhibition, are valued at $2,000, and comprise, besides the prizes for singing, those for athletic games, rifle and target shooting, bowling, wrestling, &c.

In the evening the woods and colosseum were brilliantly illuminated. There was a grand sacred concert, in which all the members of the competing choruses took part, and afterward Swiss national and historical tableau paintings were exhibited. St. Gothard in the past and present, with its completed tunnel, which is the greatest in the world, was illustrated, and representations were also given of Napoleon crossing the Alps, of travelers lost in a snow-storm and being rescued by St. Bernard monks and dogs, together with the work in the great tunnel in its opening for railroad traffic, and other scenes incident to the engineering achievement. Dancing followed this exhibition. The celebration will be continued to-day, when even a larger attendance is expected. The receipts of the festival will be devoted to the benevolent work of the united societies and to St. Francis's Hospital. One of the features of to-day's games will be the Swiss wrestling, a sport of which but little is known in this country. It is described as being as old as the Swiss nation, and is only practiced by the Swiss people.

IRISH LAND LEAGUERS.

RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE POSTPONED FOR FOUR WEEKS.

The members of the central organization of the Irish National Land League met yesterday afternoon in Academy Hall, in Third-avenue, with President W. B. Wallace in the chair. The members of the Executive Committee had previously determined to present their resignations at yesterday's meeting, but were persuaded to defer such action until the meeting to be held four weeks hence, owing to the fact that the committee had not fully closed their books. President Wallace said that the Irish National Land League of New-York City had not been organized for a day. It was actively and determinedly alive, with its purposes as fresh as on the day it was started. The Financial Secretary, Mr. William J. Connolly, reported that the total receipts of the organization have been $14,048 96. The sum of $600 has been transmitted to Ireland. The amount of cash on hand is $349 96. Mr. John Kenny, the Secretary, reported a membership in the City of New-York of about 1,450 persons. Gen. Stephen J. Meany said that the recent Central Convention held in this City had sounded the death knell of the Land League by crushing out New-York influence and New-York management. The Executive Committee had decided to tender their resignations so as to make the organization more perfect and effective, and in order to define more clearly its objects. The charge of malversation and misappropriation of funds having been made against them by some evil-disposed persons they had resolved to be particularly careful in the settlement of their accounts.

GERMAN FREE SCHOOLS.

The German Free School Association held its twentieth annual meeting yesterday morning at the school building in Fourth-street, near First-avenue. The object of this association is to preserve the German language among children of Germans who live in this country. To support this institution a small fee is charged to defray the expenses for teachers' salaries. The report for the past year showed a deficit of some $700, but this has been made up from the proceeds of a fair held for the benefit of the school. The members were nearly all in favor of slightly increasing the fees. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—P. C. Rodel; Vice-President—Hugo Hasnach; Secretary—A. Fischer; Treasurer—Christopher Bendtsen; Board of Trustees—J. C. Mostering, F. Ulrich, P. Schweinfurth, R. O. Bernett, J. Meyer, A. Steinmiller, A. Klein, J. Scheurer, A. Schneider.

THIS WEEK'S FRUITS.

A PROMISE OF PLENTY OF PEACHES, APPLES, AND BERRIES.

Peaches are now the principal attraction in the fruit markets, and many thousand baskets of them were brought here last week from Delaware and Maryland. The specimens of Hale's Early—the variety with which the markets are now mostly supplied—have never looked finer than this season, but they contain somewhat more acid than usual. They are much larger generally than ever before and of good color. The season has been very favorable for maturing this variety. It usually is a very watery peach and decays very rapidly, but this season it stands transportation remarkably well, and shippers have been able to forward it to the Northern cities with some assurance of its arrival at its destination *in fairly good order.* The trees from which the peaches which arrived in the market last week were obtained were not very full of fruit this season, so that what fruit they did bear had a good chance to develop into large peaches. The quantity which arrived was sufficient to supply the demand, and was sold at from 75 cents to $1 50 per basket on Saturday. To-day there will a great many peaches arrive here—at least twice as many as on any day this season, but the quality of the fruit will not be so good as that which came last week. The Hales do not grow so well or color so prettily in the northern parts of the Peninsula as in the southern. They will come this week principally from the north. The few Troth's Early which will arrive to-day from Lower Delaware and Lower Maryland will be very fine, and doubtless will sell for upward of $1 50 per basket. There will be some very nice ones from along the Delaware and Dorchester Railroad and from Laurel, Del. By next week the number of car-loads of peaches which will be shipped daily from Delaware and Maryland will run up into the hundreds, and peaches will be cheap enough for everybody to indulge in. The Delaware Peninsula will furnish as was predicted in THE TIMES on April 20, upward of 4,000,000 baskets peaches for shipment this season. New-Jersey will have a fair crop—much larger than last season's—while the Hudson River crop, which supplies the market with the best late peaches grown anywhere in the world, will be the greatest ever produced there.

Some fear is beginning to be entertained as to the safety of the Bartlett pear crop, and it is rumored that some of the large canning establishments have been through the West contracting to buy, for canning purposes, all the Bartletts obtainable at $5 50 per barrel. This is considerably in advance of what they were sold for here during the height of the season last year, but from the best information obtainable there appears to be no good cause to apprehend a short crop. From the western parts of New-York State, from along the Hudson River, and from Massachusetts, favorable reports are given, and only from New-Jersey and the South is there any fear of a short crop. For the past few seasons Bartletts from New-Jersey and the South have been of but very little value, owing to having almost invariably been injured by the blight.

All kinds of fruit are far in advance of last year in their time of ripening, plums among the rest. In less than two weeks egg-plums and Lumbards, such as many canners use, will begin to reach our market. The Lumbard is a copper-colored plum, and of a very pleasant flavor when ripe, but they are picked before they begin to color, and thousands of barrels of them are canned in that condition annually and sold for green gages.

Blackberries were sufficiently abundant last week to be within the reach of the poorest, and doubtless much benefit was derived during those terribly hot days from their consumption, as they are generally esteemed one of the most wholesome fruits which can be eaten during the hot Summer days. To-day there will be a great many more in the market, and they will sell as low as at any time this season. While there will not be so many here to-day as there were last Monday, the demand for them will not be so great, owing to the quantity of peaches and the greater attraction which they offer. Blackberries will be sold this morning at from 4 to 8 cents per quart.

Raspberries have been scarcer this season than for many years, and have sold for better prices. They were sold all last week at from 6 to 8 cents per cup. To-day there will be a great many in the market, and they will sell as low as at any time before this season, and probably lower. Many of them will be sold as low as 4 cents per cup, but after to-day they will be scarcer, and those of a really good quality will sell at much higher prices.

Contrary to general expectation, red currants and blackberries were a drug in the markets all last week, and were sold for as low as 1 cent per pound; but they were over-ripe and only fit for making wine.

Apples were very abundant last week, and will continue to be so until Winter. Last Tuesday the streets where the market business is conducted were lined with barrels of apples, and hundreds of barrels of good sound apples were sold for less than $1 each. They are mostly Sour Boughs, and many hundred barrels of that variety—and there are none better for making jelly, apple butter, apple-sauce, or apple pies—will arrive here to-day from the Hackensack Valley and from along the Erie Railroad, many of which will have to be sold for less than $1.

IN MEMORY OF AN ENGLISH POET.

The works of Kirke White, the English poet, are tolerably familiar to many readers in this country. He was born in Nottingham, England, March 21, 1785, died at St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 19, 1806, and was buried beneath All Saints' Church, Cambridge. One of his American admirers placed in the chancel of the church a medallion portrait of the poet, below which appeared a eulogistic poem composed by Prof. Smyth. All Saints' Church was torn down in 1866, and the medallion was placed on one of the walls of the chapel of St. John's College, a short distance from the poet's grave. No stone marks the poet's burial-place, however, and some of his appreciative friends in England have prepared designs for a memorial monument to be erected on the spot. It is a simple monument 28 feet high from the base to the pinnacle, surmounted by a cross. The ornamentation is in the early English Gothic style, and there is a niche containing a statue on each of the four sides of the monument. The work is to cost £300, of which £200 has already been raised in England. An effort is to be made to raise part of the remaining £1,000 among the poet's admirers in this country. Among the English subscribers to the fund are the Bishops of Durham, Ely, Carlisle, Hereford, and Worcester; the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Duke of Devonshire, and members of Parliament.

FIGHTING FIRE ON A STEAMER.

The fishing steamer Estelle, Capt. Joseph A. Bracey, of Greenport, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire while off Orient on Wednesday evening. A fusible plug in the back connection of the boiler was blown out, and instantly the steam blew the fire out of the furnace doors into the fire-room and a column of flame shot up. The fireman, Charles Davis, ran down the ladder to close the furnace doors, and stepped into boiling water which stood upon the floor to the depth of several inches, severely scalding his ankles. The engineer, Charles R. Malcolm, in attempting to shut off the jet, was surrounded by flame, and had his face pretty badly scorched, losing his mustache and some of his hair. The men lived work for a few minutes, all hands fighting the flames, which at first threatened to gain the mastery; but the pump was quickly got to work and the fire was subdued. The wood-work of the fire-room was considerably blackened and charred. It is supposed that the fusible plug was too soft.

DR. GEDICKE'S LITTLE BILL.

Edward A. Leonard, a manufacturer of corsets, who lives at No. 33 Clinton-street, Newark, N. J., has made a complaint against Dr. Herman Gedicke, of Mulberry-street, in that city, in which he charges him with having atrociously assaulted him. Mr. Leonard, who has been confined to his bed since the occurrence, alleges that he recently received a bill of $5 for professional services from the Doctor. On last Friday evening as he was passing the Doctor's office he saw Gedicke sitting at a desk on the door-step, and a conversation with him regarding the bill and denied that he owed the amount. The physician applied an insulting epithet to Leonard, and while the latter's head was turned aside raised his chair and struck him with it over the head. Gedicke then surrounded a portion of the crowd which had collected, and, it is said, provided they would agree to keep quiet about the matter. The complainant refused to do this and Gedicke will be arrested to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

William Berry, aged 25, of No. 1 Monroe-street, fell overboard at a late hour on Saturday night, at Pier No. 9 East River, and was drowned.

The body of an unknown man, apparently about 40 years of age, was found yesterday floating in the water at Pier No. 32 North River, and was removed to the Morgue.

The number of visitors to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Central Park, for the week ending last Saturday was 2,563. The greatest number for a single day was 3,125 on Saturday.

Capt. Sparks, of the ship Florida, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, reports seeing one large iceberg and two smaller ones on the 6th inst., in latitude 42° and longitude 49° 30'.

Eben Johnson, the child who fell out of a third-story window of the Five Points Mission House, No. 61 Park-street, on Saturday night, died yesterday at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Over 1,000 immigrants were landed at Castle Garden yesterday. The City of Montreal, of the Inman Line, from Liverpool, brought 520, and the Germanic, of the White Star Line, also from Liverpool, brought 480.

John Sterling, of No. 530 West Fortieth-street, and William Ryan, of No. 414 West Thirty-seventh-street, were held for trial, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a horse worth $150 from Patrick Ready, of No. 414 West Thirty-seventh-street.

Edward Cosgrove, aged 20, of No. 513 Second-avenue, was found by the Police early yesterday morning, at Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, suffering from three stab-wounds in the face. He refused to give any explanation of the manner in which he had received the injuries. His wounds were dressed at Bellevue Hospital, and he was taken home.

While the Grocery Clerks' Union was in session yesterday at Melody Hall, No. 414 East Fifth-street, a committee from the Tea Clerks' Association informed the meeting that they desired to amalgamate with the Grocery Clerks' Union, and a proper motion to that effect was granted. The organization will hereafter be known as the United Tea and Grocery Clerks' Union of the City and State of New-York.

Thomas Lyons, aged 19, of No. 273 Hudson-street, was found dead in the yard in the rear of No. 34 Renwick-street at an early hour yesterday morning, having fallen from the roof of a seven-story tenement-house on Hudson-street. The young man went to sleep on the roof of No. 275 Hudson-street on Saturday night, and at 1 o'clock yesterday morning a tenant in No. 34 Renwick-street, which is immediately in the rear of the Hudson-street tenement, was awakened by the noise of something falling. On getting out into the yard he discovered the mangled body of young Lyons. In the fall he had carried away a number of clothes-lines stretched between the front and rear buildings.

BROOKLYN.

A mad dog caused a stampede in Second-street Saturday evening, and was shot by a policeman.

James Haggarty, while intoxicated on Saturday, fell into the water at the foot of Columbia-street. Two boys rescued him.

Thomas Ryan, who has the contract for cleaning the streets of the Twelfth Ward, was arrested on Saturday for dumping garbage at the foot of Verona-street in violation of law.

While Mrs. W. H. Carsey, of No. 531 Herkimer-street, was out shopping on Saturday, a servant ran away with $20 worth of clothing, jewelry, and silverware. The Police are looking for the thief.

Mary Stevens, who has no home, jumped overboard from a Catharine-Street Ferry boat Saturday evening while under the influence of liquor, and was rescued from drowning by an unknown man, who jumped over after her.

LONG ISLAND.

The wheat crop of Suffolk and Queens Counties is now harvested, and proves fully up to the average.

Ferdinand Gentner has been appointed Postmaster at College Point, in place of Mr. Wagner, resigned.

Mrs. Gen. Hancock, wife of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, has secured rooms at Mitter's Bayside Hotel for the Summer.

Barn-burners have recently been at work again in Flushing. They made three attempts to burn a barn on the Winter estate Saturday night.

The family of Coroner P. D. Burns, of Flushing, have received intelligence of his death at Sligo, Ireland, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

A camp-meeting, under the auspices of the United Wesley Missionary Association, (colored,) was commenced on Saturday at Little Neck, and will be continued four weeks. The Rev. William Conger is the Pastor in charge.

Surveyor William Z. King, of the Port of Greenport, reports for the quarter ending June 30 the vessels in his jurisdiction as follows: Sail, 232; steamers, 24; total, total, 256. Total tonnage, 15,151.31. Increase of vessels since last annual report, 16. The fishing statistics for the quarter show that the catch of menhaden was 60,000,000; that the oil rendered was 120,000 gallons, and that the yield of scrap was 6,000 tons. Edible fish caught during the same time, 330 tons.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Middletown Excise Board has instructed its counsel to sue the following liquor-dealers for selling without a license: Nicholas Boyias, David Veale, Bridget Thompson, Charles Schmeltzer, Frederick Siegfried, Henry Hammon, and Owen McEnaney.

A New-York builder has been awarded the contract for the building of Mr. Ackerwitch's mansion on the South Beach, on the site of "Col." Fellows's house, some time ago destroyed by fire. The new building, it is claimed, will surpass in elegance anything on Staten Island, and will cost $50,000. Mr. Ackerwitch is President of the Rolling Stock Company.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. Mary Forbes, of Henry-avenue, East New-York, attempted to cross the Long Island Railroad track, near her residence, last evening, when she was struck by engine No. 1 and instantly killed.

Miss Alice Henry, aged 18, has been missing from her home, No. 619 Newark-avenue, since Saturday evening. She wore a blue dress, a black hat trimmed with red, a gold watch and chain, and gold bracelets.

Policeman Zachariah Mallet, of Newark, who was found lying unconscious on the Newark and New-York Railroad track, near the Ferry-Street Station, in Newark, on last Thursday morning, is reported to be recovering from his injuries.

John McAvoy, aged 15 years, and residing with his parents at No. 549 Henderson-street, Jersey City, went bathing yesterday at the foot of First-street, in that city, was seized with cramps while in the water and was drowned. His body was recovered.

As the Long Branch fast newspaper train reached the draw of the Newark bridge, at Elizabethport, yesterday morning, the bridge-keeper had closed the draw but had not time to take out the long lever in its centre. This the train struck, and the sides of eight cars were torn in splinters. The engine, too, was badly wrecked. None of the cars left the track. The occupants of the train were badly shaken up, and Col. Fryan, editor of the Long Branch *Season*, was thrown with such a force against a seat as to break his collar-bone.

ONLY DOING AS SOME DETECTIVES DO.

Thomas Mahon, aged 36, of No. 643 East Twelfth-street, and Patrick McGry, aged 25, of No. 171 Avenue B, entered the saloon of Arnold Vogt, of No. 526 Sixth-street, and called for whisky and cigars. Then Mahon said that he was a detective and would be compelled to arrest Vogt for keeping his saloon open, unless he paid him $5 to hold his tongue and "let up on him." Mahon showed a badge, and Vogt, becoming alarmed, paid $5, and the two left. They next visited the saloon of Daniel Smith, No. 514 Sixth-avenue, and got $2 by similar threats, and went to Adolph Hitz, of No. 548 Sixth-street, the proprietor of which refused to accede to their demands, and subsequently they were arrested and taken before Justice Otterbourg, in the Essex Market Police Court. Mahon had a badge as Deputy Sheriff somewhere in Pennsylvania. He was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail on three charges. McGry was held on one charge in default of $500 bail.

PREYING ON THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

John Gorman, an Excise Inspector, living at No. 201 East Fifty-ninth-street, who draws a salary of $900 from the City, was a prisoner before Justice Otterbourg, in the Essex Market Police Court, for personating an Excise Commissioner for the purpose of extortion of money. It was charged that yesterday he went to the saloon of John Konig, No. 15 Chrystie-street, and saying he was "broke," obtained $1 and drinks. He was also charged with obtaining drinks, under similar false pretenses, from John Hofmann, of No. 64 Pitt-street, from Norman Gaylord, his wife, and Andrew De Voe as an Inspector. Justice Otterbourg was very indignant, and notified the Excise Commissioners of the charges made against the prisoner. He declared that if the Commissioners did not discharge him from the department he would take the matter in his own hands and hold him for a criminal trial.

MONKEYS IN THE ZOO.

THEIR WISE LOOKS AND FOOLISH WAYS—QUALITIES OF THE SIMIAN MIND.

A writer in the London Telegraph, who has been contemplating the monkeys in the "Zoo," records the following impressions of their nature and habits: "Though a singular community of fur obtains among them, yet by actual habits some seem solitary enough. That little baboon there, except when passers-by stop to bestow a perfunctory attention to its hair, appears to be always alone; and how hard it thinks! In Madras its relatives are called 'the wise ones,' and if contemplation induces wisdom, they should be very wise indeed. But near him, pumiling over a cord, sits a 'monk,' with a look of distress upon its face that would befit a Jesuit father in Paris to-day. Its hair seems blanched with extreme age, and on its crown rests a small black skull-cap by keep, one would suppose, the cold from its bald head. But the creature is a hoax altogether, a joke of old Dame Nature, in some idle moment, for that wizened old graybeard is quite young, and that aspect of weary thought was on its eyes and the skull-cap was on its head when it was born. Yet, in the Brahmin, if monkeys have banks, he might have been a Director by this time, for his countenance invites confidence, while his reverend appearance almost justifies it. But turn for a moment to this family of Mona monkeys, two young ones and a senior, and for a time nothing can be more becoming than their conduct. The young ones romp, while the old one, discountenancing such frivolity, sits severely on a perch; turning every now and then to look out wistfully over the spectators' heads at the bright sun shining out of doors. But on a sudden a change comes over the scene. A young one grovelling under the straw forgets that it has left its tail protruding, and the temptation is greater than the old one can resist. In a twinkling the challenge to a romp is accepted; and lo! while the senior makes a fool of himself among the straw with one of the children, the other child is on his perch looking just as grave as he did, and gazing at intervals in the same wistful way out into the open air. The old monkey, lately so solemn, so respectable, so austere, has suddenly resolved itself into an irresponsible fool, committing itself to every possible